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VOL. XII NO. 12. BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th Jan.	Plassy	—		7,392
26th ,,	Dongola	—	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta	—		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X	—		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa †	—		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	—	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua	—		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X	—		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia	—		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	—	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	—		11,430
5th April	Naldera X	—		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	—	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa	—		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	—	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia	—		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy	—	China X	7,952
10th ,,	Mantua	—		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	—	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia	—		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy	—	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.		Tons.
1924			
25th Jan.	MASHOBRA	—	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *		5,900
22nd ,,	MORVADA	—	9,192
7th March	MANDALA	—	8,346
21st ,,	DUMANA	—	8,900
4th April	MANELA	—	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	—	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	—	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	—	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

15th Jan.	SOUDAN†	—	6,696
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	—	5,283
25th ,,	NALDERA	—	15,993
25th ,,	KIDERPORE*	—	5,234
2nd Feb.	JEYPORE*	—	5,318
3rd ,,	OMA*	—	5,462
6th ,,	ULA*	—	5,310
21st ,,	SICILIA X	—	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN†	—	6,696
24th April	SICILIA†	—	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

X Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.		Destination.
13th January	VARELA	—	Basrah via K'chi 9-30 a. m.
14th ,,	VITA	—	Karachi via K'war 10 a. m.
17th ,,	BANKURA	—	Basrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
19th ,,	CHAKLA	—	Karachi via K'war
23rd ,,	KARAPARA	—	East & S. Africa.

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	7250	30 Dec.	14th Jan
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	4 Jan	17th ,,
Yomei Maru	S. Yamamura	7151	12th Jan	22nd ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5842	16th Jan	28th ,,
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	18th Jan	1st Feb
*Sado Maru	I. Nirei	5898	27th Jan	10th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd European	Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	153	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	160	128
Kobe	610	390	285	190	152

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RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Akyab	Madras (Mount Road)
Allahabad	Madura
Alleppey	Mandalay
Ambala	Mangalore
Amraoti	Masulipatam
Amritsar	Meerut
Bangalore	Moulmein
Bareilly	Mooltan
Bassein	Muscoris
Ballary	Muzaffarpur
Benares	Mutra
Berhampore	Moradabad
Beswada	Murree,
Bhopal	Mymensingh
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Bombay (Mandvi)	Nandyal
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Brocah	Nainital
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanganga
Calcutta (Burra Bazar)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Nellore
Cawnpore	Nowshera
Chittagong	Osmanmund
Coconada	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cochin	Patna
Coimbatore	Peshawar
Colombo	Peshawar City (Sub. Agency.)
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Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	27,27,127
Reserve	Fund	21,00,409

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A18603

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T18579

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L 18583

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LEATHER BAG, containing Scientific Instruments in Nagpur Mail II Class Compartment, arriving Bombay 7th. Finder kindly communicate Box No. 9977, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PERSONAL.

WILL any charitably disposed Lady or Gentleman kindly help a Parsee with Rupees Two Thousand only with moderate interest to start his business. Promising to return the amount in twenty instalments at Rs. 100 per month. This act of kindly helping will ever be remembered. Please apply Box No. 9988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R9447

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS desiring qualification for study in England. Special Coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination, as well as for B. Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations. Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9448

DAR-UL ULOOM, (Muslim High School), Panchgani.—Accommodation in two first class and one second class dormitories being already filled, a special class accomodating 24 students is arranged in a special Bungalow; 16 students have already been taken in and only 8 more could be admitted. Parents desirous of sending boys should immediately apply to avoid disappointment. The Hony. Secretary regrets very much there is no more room. University Commission has paid a visit to the Dar-ul-uloom and certified it to be upto the standard required. Fit students desirous of appearing for the University Examinations will be able to do so. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, Hony. Secretary, Khoja Moholla, Bombay, 3.
M18606

FINANCIAL.

A well going limited concern desires a Loan of Rupees Forty to Sixty thousand on very sound securities. Will pay good interest. For full particulars apply Box No. 9976, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R18600

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

Photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that no share (standing in our name) of any concern must be kept blank.

MAFATLAL GOGALBHAI,
PRANSUKHLAL MAFATLAL.
265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R9435

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES.

For particulars apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18812

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "Yomei Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 12th January from Japan via Hong kong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the undersigned are shifted from the old premises at Mongini Building to the next door building, READYMONEY MANSION, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, as from date.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA.
Bombay, 14th January, 1924.
C18609

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Calcutta 5th December 1923.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd January, 1924 to WEDNESDAY, 16th January, 1924 both days inclusive.

W. B. HUNTER,
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Managing Governors.
18333

NOTICE.

Re: 40 Bank of India, Ltd., shares Nos. 44461/500 in the joint names of Messrs. Arjun Narpar and Hirji Khetsey (both deceased).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the certificates in respect of the above mentioned shares have been LOST or MISLAID. The Public are hereby warned against dealing with the said shares in any way. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Bank within one month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate certificates will be issued.

Bombay, 11th January 1924.
R9450

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share of Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1923.

The Dividend will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 11th February, 1924, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates, to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 31st day of January 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 11th February 1924 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR AND CO.,
Agents.

Registered Office:—
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
11th January, 1924.
C18605

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED, AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares of the above Company have been forfeited pursuant to the resolution of 10th December, 1923, of the Board of the Directors and due notice of the same has been posted to the respective Shareholders. The Shareholders, however, remain liable to the Company for all calls unpaid:—

45959/46058, 57606/57805, 53594/53618, 26029/26038 46901/46905, 16986/16990, 53724/53728, 97264/97313, 13741/13745, 24661/24685, 25106/25115, 34116/34130, 97409/97433, 2736/2785, 53744/53753, 28449/33448, 22941/22955, 2526/2535, 22919/22928, 21536/21540, 53754/53763, 11271/11280, 76501/76505, 22839/22848, 39003/39007, 21917/21921 34236/34240, 78914/78918, 21486/21535 66384/66388, 46824/46828, 70364/70388, 71814/71838, 22674/22698, 18856/18955, 76941/77040, 64122/64146, 34264/34273, 52889/52891, 52380/52884, 76001/76300, 15376/15425, 76536/76540, 34259/34263. 24429/34503, 13416/13440, 42100/42109 34216/34220, 16541/16556, 40375/40399, 25206/25210, 25221/25222, 13339/13342, 46674/46675, 41960/41964, 34771/34775, 52529/52530, 34579/34598, 5€204/56278, 45089/45093, 77307/77311, 16596/16600, 63537/64036, 79871/79874, 52324/52838, 14131/14180, 41925/41949, 3523/3558, 78794/78893, 52875/52879, 52981/52990, 5981/6005. 22277/22526, 23321/23330, 23811/23817, 79603/79610. 87939/87943, 74216/74235, 78949/78968, 46059/46158, 21626/21650, 18231/18255, 75976/76000, 54674/54693, 6356/6375, 75726/75975, 47361/47410. 34709/34718, 75491/75495, 46676/46681, 8376/8450, 23846/23855, 15251/15260, 57404/57428, 3608/3647, 24636/24660, 98174/98213, 53799/53803, 21716/21725, 42530/42544, 34781/34785, 34206/34210. 34196/34200, 34151/34160, 53214/53243, 76541/76940, 23296/23305, 41965/41969, 52565/52869, 18831/18855, 53039/53063, 40580/40629. 79219/79318, 96734/96833, 34106/34115, 33449/33548, 77247/77296. 40400/40499, 66195/66204, 44814/44818, 47521/47545, 63026/63125, 69389/69413. 24826/24850, 24926/24975, 23346/23355, 70764/70863, 69414/69513, 96869/96918, 22929, 77827/77926, 34171/34175, 66849/69348, 95134/96733, 64987/65086, 18666/18765, 62271/62370, 25819/25918, 77369/77496, 6031/6055, 24721/24728, 18956/18965, 75661/75665, 13326/13338, 21916, 8561/5610, 63227/63236, 97074/97083, 69514/69538, 46794/46803, 24876/24925, 70389/70413, 4416/4420, 4421/4425, 10916/11015, 47571/47575, 64937/64951, 16666/16675, 21836/21845, 10611/10615, 3584/3587, 61231/61280, 80357/85306, 25223/25225, 36873/39882, 52947/52951, 2686/2735, 13541/13590, 12291/12300, 34719/34723, 21461/21485, 46594/46643, 34786/39785.

Bombay, 9th January, 1924.
For Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.,
TRIKUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS returnable on 11th February, 1924, are invited for Oils, Cocoanut, and Linseed Raw and Double boiled for supply during the year ending 31st March, 1925.

Tender form and specification can be had from the undermentioned for Rs. 2.

Tender forms will not be sent by V. P. P.

Two sets of one Pint samples will be required 10 days before the returnable date of tender.

Ag. Controller of Stores.
Mahalakshmi, Bombay,
3rd January, 1924
C18543

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1924. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two only.)

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Para by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924 and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

Bhavnagar Para, 18th December, 1923.
K. R. VACHA.
Store-keeper.
Bhavnagar State Railway.
18557

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of firewood for cremation purposes at the Haines Road and Tank Bunder Cemeteries for one year from 1-3-1924 to 28-2-1925 will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 22-1-1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Bombay, 12th January, 1924.
C18608

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the Supply of three or five A. C. Slipring induction electric motors, 400 Volts, 50 H. P. for the Refuse manipulators will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 1st day of March, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.
18604

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3782 of 1921.

SHANTARAM ATMARAM SABNIS and Another .....Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SHIWAJIRAO KRISHNARAO GAIKWAD .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of August, 1922, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 14th day of January, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Bungalow and out house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of the Road from Satara to Mahad Kasbe, Malcuim Peth, in the Registration Sub-District of Jawali in the Satara District, containing by admeasurement five acres and twenty-four gunthas be the same a little more or less of land Revenue of Satara under Survey No. 170 and assessment Rupees sixteen and Annas thirteen be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East and North by the Municipal Road leading to Mahableshwar, on or towards the West by a Stream and beyond it by a Government forest land and on or towards the South by a compound of the Elphinstone Bungalow and Municipal wells.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1923.
H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
C1855

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4794 of 1923.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27, O.V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII. r. 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay a body corporate constituted under Bombay Act IV of 1898, having its Office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
versus.
SHAVAKSHAW DINSHAW DAVAR, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for (a) possession of the premises in the plaint mentioned; (b) Rs. 3,997 arrears of rent in respect thereof; (c) mesne profits or compensation for the use and occupation of the said premises at the rate of Rs. 571 per month or such other sum as to this Court may seem just, as from 9th October, 1923 till possession and (d) costs and interest on judgment at six per cent.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 5th day of February, 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of December 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C18607.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone No. 25152.

Made to order high class household furniture all best and selected pieces from Robert, Wimbridge and Devji also best quality latest type Godrej Safe on stand rich Persian carpets glass crockery, etc.

Under instruction from a European Gentleman and others MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in West Ville Centre Road, Colaba Reclamation, TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dining Drawing and Bed Room furniture comprising of Dining table, side board, dumbwaiter side table, chairs solid blackwood centre table chesterfield suite by Robert, cabinet glass door show cases rich Persian drawing room carpets, Double wooden and brass bedsteads with mattrees and pillows first class quality Godrej Safe full sized mirror and panelled door almirah clothes press, soil linen box boot towel hat stands, glass, crockery etc.

One Red coloured light weight Seals Motor Cycle (English Make) complete with Lucas lamp, Clexton Horn, and tools, etc. in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th January, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS AND OFFICE OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OLIVER TYPEWRITER NOS. 9 AND 10 (FOOLSCAP, BRIEF AND POLICY) TYPEWRITER TABLES, LEATHER TRAVELLING CASES, REVOLVING TILTING CHAIRS, TYPEWRITERS REQUISITES ETC.

Messrs J.S. MODY & CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) EACH DAY at the show Rooms of Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co. on the first floor of Pavwalla Building, opposite the Nowsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort by order of the concerned to close partnership account the entre typewriting goods of Messrs. W.H. Thorns & Co., comprising:—

No. 9 and 10 foolscap, Brief and Policy Oliver typewriters with covers and accessories leather travelling cases, rubber covers, typewriter tables, revolving rod tilting chairs, copyholders tracers, note books, instruction books oil cans, felt mats, lubricating oils for typewriters, brushes ribbons, carbon papers, typewriting papers, Roneo duplicators, copiers, duplication supplies, inks impression papers etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "ABYDOS."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 15th instant.

The S. S. "Abydos" with her apparel, tackle, etc., as she now lies off Mazagon Bunder, gross tonnage 3,057, length 323 feet, breadth 40 feet and depth 17 feet. She has steel single screw reciprocating 3 cylinders engines, 2 main boilers of 140 lb. pressures, donkey boiler, 80 lbs. pressure, bulk heads, cargo gear, life-boats, etc.

The sale will be subject to the sanction of the Court.

The steamer is now on view.

For further particulars apply to the undersinged.

On SUNDAY, the 20th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Raj Mahal" Altamount Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table *arm and without arm chairs, mirror* side board and dumbwaiters rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass door books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Meherji H. Kothari, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 14th Jan. 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 2051.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 D. C. MOTOR SHUNT AND 11 RHEOSTAT.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of MESSRS. INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd January 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at premises of Messrs. Daruwalla Bros. Godown at Doongri Road, Narsingpura, the following:—

6 Pieces 15 H. P. 1300—460 Volt Direct current Motor Shunt wound standard pulley with perforated covers and unified sliding bases.

5 Pieces 5 H. P. 1350—460 Volt Direct Current Motor Shunt wound standard pulley with perforated covers and unified sliding bases.

2 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 10 H. P. 460 Volts.
2 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 15 H. P. 460 Volts.
2 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 20 H. P. 460 Volts.
5 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 5 H. P. 460 Volts.

1 Piece 3,000 Watt Circulation type "Therm Elect" Water Heater complete with Thermostat.

1 Piece 3,000 Watt Circulation type "Therm Elect" Water Heater, less thermostat

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 13, Hummum Street, Fort.
(Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th, January, 1924, at 2 p.m. at the sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 shed the following goods:—

Machinery Imitation Saffron, Hoops, Rice, Beer, Iron Channels, Tea Plank, Metal Polish Dry Fish, Paint, Advertisements, Palm oil, Mixed grain, Composition paint, Hardware, Sugar samples, Bolts and nuts, Pista, Statues, Rivets, Rubber toys, Almonds, Motor lamps, Lantern globes, Wood panel, Round bars, Earthenware, Limboli oil, Sign board, Raw hides, Cotton seed, Toys, Tea bars old, Rubber sheets, Wine, Galvd. sheets, Bricks, Steel sheets, Printing Ink, Cocoanuts, Paddy bran, Cigarettes, Chemicals.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th January, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage.

Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali

Founded by
Late. Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

Amraoti:—GANESH THEATRE.
Monday 14th January 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
KUNJAVIHARI
Wed. 16th January 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
RAKSHASHI MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Sat. 19th January 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sun 20th January 1924 at 3-30 p.m (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED
"DAKSHINEKADE"
(By Mr. B V. Warerkar)
"SHREE"
(By Mr. N. G. Kamatnoorkar, B. A)
Proprietors, Pendharkar and Chapekar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Mighty Five New Universal Drama
"CROSSED WIRES"
Starring the pet Screen Beauty
GLADYS WALTON
in an extremely catchy Society Picture of To-day
"CROSSED WIRES"
(5 Reels)
THE ESCAPADES OF A TELEPHONE GIRL WHO BROKE INTO SOCIETY—AND STAYED THERE!

The programme includes a top-notch Comedy by the funniest fellow in the world—The Comedy King.

LARRY SEMON
IN
"THE BELL HOP"

Followers of the "Comedy King" know that whenever Larry appears in a comedy he is exceptionally funny, and are sure to enjoy an entertainment which is long remembered, but in "The Bell Hop." Larry outdoes himself.

It is a comedy that will stand out in bold relief against countless others for being extremely funny. It develops an unusual story which holds the interests of the spectators, and in addition, introduces several thrilling stunts which are sure to prove exciting.

To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY

CINEMA.
Corner Grant Road, & Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
PLUNDER
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
The Greatest romance of love and loot ever screened
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN HIS FIRST TWO-REEL COMEDY
"THE OLD SEA DOG"
AN ALL-PATHE' PROGRAMME
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 5-30, p.m,
POPULAR PRICES.

Excelsior Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
"THE POWER WITHIN"
A Drama of a Soul's Awakening. Clean as a Babe's Laughter.

Empire Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

Empress Theatre.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"
Mighty Story of the French Revolution.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM Presents
TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN CINEMA FILM Co's
Latest Social Production
SHARADA OR
KANYA VIKRAY.

One of the most glaring defects of Hindoo Society has been most exquisitely and graphically brought forward—in the fate of Sharada a young Hindoo girl—sacrificed by her Father. Married to an old man of eighty—her appalling condition and the final doom asking for reformation of Society.

IT IS WONDERFUL.
TIME RATES—AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

continues
ONE WEEK MORE
The Super Social Photo-play
"KALA-NAG"
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
featuring
Doris Kenan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Company will stay here upto January 20th—1924
These plays will not stage here again.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre.
ON
Wednesday 16th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
MANAPAMAN
Saturday 19th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
VIRATANAYA
Sunday 20th January 1924
(P. M. 3 Noon)
DRAUPADI
Manager.
G. N. Mandali, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

From Saturday 12th January 1924.
3rd GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. 3rd
TO-DAY Monday 14th TO-DAY
2 Matinee at 5 p.m. 2
SHOWS. Evening at 9-30 p.m. SHOWS.

KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

Location open Maidan, Palva Rd. Girgaon.
DON'T MISS TO SEE THE THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Every turn sensational novelty and wonderful.
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.
Box. Plan at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.

Usual Matinees Every
WED. SATURDAY & SUNDAY
AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Show only except last Gallery.

Prof. SHUNKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.
M. J. RATNAM,
Business Manager.

BOMBAY SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.

The following is a brief summary of the work done during the year 1922—1923:—

56 Poor widows, grown up women and children were maintained and educated free of charge at the premises of the Institution (28 Hindus in the Home for the Homeless 18 in the Hindu Ashram and 10 in the Parsi Ashram. 220 women were taking advantage of the Industrial Classes, Sewing and Cutting, Hosiery, Cookery, Laundry and Calico Printing. 132 Hindu women were under training as Marathi teachers for Primary Schools and 115 women in other educational classes.

129 Poor School Children were given nutritious food during the recess hours (95 Parsis, 54 Mahomedans and 107 Hindus) selected from five different schools. In addition, free garments were supplied to the more needy among them. 4 Lady students were helped with scholarships of Rs. 17 per month each for higher University education.

The experiment of sending out our Staff Nurses among the poor and middle class families on very moderate charges was initiated. More than 100 nursing and midwifery cases were attended to, in addition to free visits in the chawls of the poor. We are also devoting our energies to Social Relief Work of other descriptions as visiting hospitals, quarters of the poor and other institutions for the relief of poor and distributing fruits, flowers, sweets and clothes. Prison Visiting and Rescue work were taken up by some of our workers.

There are in all 45 classes of which advantage is taken by 505 grown up women and girls. Altogether about 30 women from the Hosiery and Work class have secured good appointments as teachers and 18 women have been trained up as Nurses and Midwives. The Institution was awarded Medals at the Educational, Industrial and Children's Welfare Exhibitions.

TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, LIMITED.

The Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday the 12th of January 1924 at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company Allahabad Bank Buildings Apollo Street Fort, Bombay Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth presiding.

The Directors Report together with the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1923 stated:—"The Profit and Loss account for the period under report shows a net loss of Rs. 45,061-7-4 which is due to heavy decline in prices of Yarns during the year.

Your Directors beg to inform you that the forfeitures of shares effected on 11th day of January 1921 and 26th day of March 1921 have been waived and suits have been filed for recovering Allotment and 1st Call moneys from those Shareholders who have failed to pay up the same.

Four of your Directors Messrs. Mulji Haridas, Devidas M. Dalal Tricumdas Dwarkadas and Valabhdas Tejpal resigned their offices during this year and Messrs. Mavji Govindji Seth and Raghavji Purshottam were elected as Directors in place of Messrs. Mulji Haridas and Valabhdas Tejpal respectively. The vacancies created by the resignations of Messrs. Devidas M. Dalal and Tricumdas Dwarkadas are not filled up as yet. Your Directors request you to confirm the appointments made by them of Messrs. Mavji Govindji Sheth and Raghavji Purshottam as Directors of the Company."

Your Mill property both moveable and immoveable have been insured collectively for a sum of Rs. 14,92,000 and profit for a sum of Rs. 1,50,000.

Two of your Directors Messrs. Chhotalal M. Kothari and Mavji Govindji Sheth retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for reelection."

The report was adopted, and retiring directors for the ensuing year were re elected.

PLAGUE IN TUTICORIN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Total attacks of plague in Tuticorin up to date are 39. Rat fall is general throughout the town and surrounding villages. Daily there are about four to five deaths. Voluntary evacution of infected houses is proceeding, but compulsory evacuation of ward 8 is recommended to the Collector. Rat destruction has been taken on hand. One thousand persons have been inoculated and the private market in the affected area has been closed. Attempts are made to close the cart stands. The Depuy Director of Public Health has arrived and he is inspecting the affected areas. The Revenue Divisional Officer has called a public meeting this evening to discuss remedial measures.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

PLEA FOR INDIANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, January 11.

Mr. M. R. Rameswami, Government lecturing chemist, appeared for oral examination on behalf of the Indian officers of the Indian Agricultural Service. Answering Lord Lee witness said he was in favour of retaining the All-India character of his service only so long as provincial autonomy was not granted. The Chairman mentioned that the witness had made a serious point in alleging that, contrary to the regulations, vacancies for new posts had not been advertised in India. The witness replied it was so; that, when some time ago a vacancy was advertised, they came to know about it through a Scottish paper and but for the assistance of their Governor, the Indian officers would not have got the chance of promotion.

Lord Lee remarked that the witness favoured the same control for Europeans and Indians. Witness added that he would transfer the control to India and that some European officers also agreed with this view. *Lord Lee* "We have not yet met any "witness". I hope some one will come forward." (Laughter).

Further questioned, the witness said if higher emoluments were to be granted to Europeans, these should take the form of overseas pay which the Indian officers won't resent. Mr. Basu pointed out his remark that pension was only deferred pay. The witness favoured grant in a lump sum to himself or to his heirs. He added that the existing idea about pension was that it should ensure living in comfort to a retired officer and that it was not the concern of the state to provide for his children which the officer ought to have provided for out of his savings. Witness replied that he cared little about himself and more about his family.

Lord Lee:—You mean the existing salary is, not enough enable you to save.

Witness:—That is so.

On Mr. Basus' pointing out that in the case of lump sum payments witness would get less, Mr. Rameswami replied that in the case of officers lent to the States, fifteen per cent of the pay was considered a contribution towards the pension. The same rate should apply to them.

Sir Cyrill Jackson asked whether even under provincial autonomy it would be better to maintain a small All-India service of experts. Witness favoured provincial service and provincial training and a research institute. Sir Cyril asked as to what would happen to the provinces without funds to have such institutes. Moreover, if such provinces required some experts, how should they be obtained? Witness replied that Madras could lend them (Laughter).

Sir Cyril Jackson asked,—if a province refused? Mr. Samarth took up this point and asked whether even now the services of officers were not lent to other provinces and even to the native states and that in the case of refusal of a province, the Government of India could override. Lord Lee remarked that Sir Cyril Jackson and Mr Samarth appeared to be cross-examined each other (laughter) Mr. Samarth represented that he was representing the other side.

Replying to another question of Mr. Samarth, witness said Madras could man its agricultural service now by Indians without losing efficiency.

Questioned by Sir Mahomed Habibullah witness modified his answer and observed that, in the case of one or two special appointments, men might have to be engaged from other provinces. Answering Mr. Kaul, witness said he wanted a unified service with two grades. All should begin at the lowest salary but exceptionally brilliant men should be given exceptional promotion.

Mr. H. Waddington was next examined in camera on behalf of the United Planters of Southern India.

Mr. Rudolph D. Anstead, Director of Agriculture, was next heard in public. Lord Lee asked whether the witness, instead of providing his selection board, had considered the possibility of entrusting this work to a permanent public services commission. Witness said he would prefer his own scheme. Mr. Basu said technical advisers could be summoned by that commission to help them in making selections. Mr. Anstead said did not favour the proposal because the advice of the technical adviser might not be followed while he wanted to ensure that it must be followed. Replying to Lord Lee and Professor Coupland, witness explained that his proposal for provincialisation and indianisation was cautious. Under it he would select really capable Indians and constitute them into a provincial service while the European element would continue to be on an All-India Basis till the number of Indians in the provincial service gradually increased and the European eventually disappeared. He was sure that provincialisation and rapid indianisation would reduce efficiency.

Replying to Mr. Petrie witness agreed with the view put forward by the last Indian witness that there should be a provincial institute in each province because more theoretical training at Pusa would not give them practical knowledge of the varying conditions in each province. The witness was thereupon asked by Mr. Basu as to how an English youth could be trained in England to know anything about Indian conditions. Witness replied that the research work in England was the finest in the world and that the English youth gave a better tone to the service and brought with him English traditions which the Indians would have to build up. Mr. Basu reminded the witness that the Islington commission has recommended rapid indianization in the agricultural department and asked whether the witness would go back upon that. Mr Anstead expressed strong dissent from the opinion of the last commission. He added that as a result of proportionate retirement, they had already lost some men.

Sir Habibullah mentioned that a large number of them had found employment elsewhere and that possibly they would not have gone away if they had not got those offers replying to Lord Lee, an earlier witness had mentioned that in one instance an appointment had been made by his Minister without consulting him. Sir Habibullah pointed out that the person engaged was generally mentioned as a capable officer. Mr. Anstead explained that he did not object to the selection but only to the principle.

Replying to Mr. Samarth witness admitted that they had lent their officers even to countries outside India, like Tanganyika, and that the English youth who entered the service possessed a diploma in agriculture which was quite enough to enable him to undertake his work. Replying to Sir Reginald Craddock, witness advocated that of the Indian element three-fourth should be promoted from the lower service and one-fourth recruited from amongst Indians who had received training in English Universities. He preferred a trained man to a direct recruit the commission next examined in camera four post 1919 officers namely M. A. R. C. Westlake I.C.S., J. M. Green I.P.S., Mr. R. Mcintosh P.W.D., Mr. J. W. K. Wernham I.P.S., and Mr. H. F. Saunder, I.E.S. the Commission will have an informal Conference with the Madras Government to-morrow.

BOMBAY, 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

7 WINNERS 7

COLEBY (Rs. 87), TRAIL (65), TARICK (6[illegible]), RAKINGS, BELL METAL, SOME SURPRISE, SALSETTE: also several places including:—

RS. 114 MUSK RAT. RS. 114

were given in the SELECTIONS of

RACING EXPERT.

Write to POST BOX 4509, BYCULLA.

Another Rs. 10 Success

WIN & PLACE.

In card Young Tara. On course Rarity.

HAZAL, PERAMBULATOR, SALSETTE.

PLACE ONLY.

OFFICER, ANZAN, FAITHFUL, DANZIG SALSETTE.

ALLENSMORE II AND TREASURY failed me.

As odds on Rs. 50 Card were not as Expected, a free card to all purchasers on WEDNESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

An Excellent Rs. 10 & Rs. 50 Win Card.

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings,
Fort, BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Yesterday's football resulted as follows:—

League third division (Southern section):—Reading one, Southend nil.

League third division (Northern Section):—Doncaser three, Southport nil; Lincoln nil, Chesterfield one; Walsall three, New Brighton nil; Barrow nil, Wrexham nil; Rotheram five, Tranmere one; Rochdale one, Hartlepools nil; other matches were unplayed.

Scottish League:—Kilmarnock two, Clydebank three; Morton nil, Hamilton nil; Raith Rovers nil, Hibernians two; Rangers one, Dundee one; Third Lanark one, Celtic three; Aberdeen one, Ayr United nil; Airdrionians four, St. Mirren nil; Clyde two, Motherwell three; Falkirk and Partick Thistle did not play. Hearts five, Queen's Park two.

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

Crewe five, Port Vale one; Wigam two, Nelson one.

RUGBY MATCHES.

The following Rugby Matches were played to-day:—Maestag nil, Abervon nil; Birkenhead Park eleven, Manchester twelve; Harlequins nil; Blackheaths 8; Bristol 9, Guy's Hospital nil; Llanelly 6, Cardiff three; Crosskeys eight, Gloucester six: Portmouth Services three, Greenwich Naval College nine; Glasgow University 16, Glasgow Academical 3; Edinburgh University nil, Heriotonians 9; Leicester 21, Swansea 11; London Scottish 4, Chatham United Services 3; Penarth 10, Newport 16; Old Merchant Taylors 8, Richmond 20.

SCRATCHINGS.

A number of Scottish matches were scratched owing to unfitness of ground.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Lancashire 23, Northumberland 16; played at Aigburth. Somerset 11, Devon 6, played at Wellington.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION CUP RESULTS.

The following are the results of first round of Association Cup:—

Blackpool one, Sheffield United nil; Derby two, Bury one; Fulham two, Llanelly nil; Exeter one, Grimsby nil; Millwall nil, West Bromwhich one; Accrington nil, Charlton nil; Manchester United one, Plymouth nil; Swansea one, Clapton Orient one; Norwich City nil, Bristol City one; Liverpool two, Bradford City one; Wednesday four, Leicester one; Northampton one, Halifax one; Oldham two, Sunderland one; Leeds one Stoke nil; Westham five, Aberdare nil; Huddersfield one, Birmingham nil; Swindon four, Bradford nil; Portsmouth two, Newcastle four; Arsenal four, Luton one; Middlesborough nil, Watford one; Ashington one, Villa five; Barnsley nil, Brighton nil; Everton three, Preston one; Hull two, Bolton two; Chelsea one, Southampton one; Manchester City two, Notts Forest nil; Cardiff nil; Gillingham nil; Wolverhampton three, Darlington one; Queen's Park Rangers one, Notts County two; Burnley three, South Shields two; Palace two, Spurs nil; Corinthians one, Blackburn Rovers nil.

SCOTTISH CUP.

The results in the first round of the Scottish Cups: as under:—

Dunkeld nil, Partick eleven.

AMERICAN MARKETS

MESSRS A NORDEN & CO'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

Cotton:—The crop controversy of the season was practically terminated yesterday by the final estimate of the Bureau of Agriculture, placing the total production of lint cotton at 4,821,333,000 pounds, equivalent to 10,081,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. The exact figure will still be in doubt until the final report of the Census Bureau on March 20th giving the total ginned by actual count, but there is no reason to expect any such decided variation as would necessitate a revision of any views on price levels that might be formed using the above figure as a basis.

What the world will accept as a fair valuation of a crop of that size is still for the future to decide, and there will be many conflicting currents and counter-currents before the solution of the problem. From the action of the market yesterday during the last hour, it might appear at a distance that the constructive side of the market had again become the popular side, following the long period of liquidation, but as observed on the floor of the Exchange, the buying was not impressive, being so evidently a scramble of excited shorts, who had expected a break after the Bureau and were stampeded, when it developed that too many were trying to cover at the same time.

Whether in due course another bull market will develop, or whether it may be found that the recent high price levels have already passed into history, we feel that at least for the immediate future the world will prefer to go slow, with the supply of several hundred thousand bales larger than appeared probable a few weeks ago, the monthly consumption report to-morrow probably bearish, the English political situation unsettled and our Congress another possible disturbing element. We rather think that the next movement of consequence will be downward, and on any further firmness we think sales would be fairly safe. We call attention especially to October around 29 cents, which appears rather attractive, as we should not reasonably expect four disaster crops in succession, and it will not be long before reports of a big acreage increase will be current.

Coffee:—With only moderate fluctuations, the market continues to reflect the local scarcity of supplies by the strength of December, and the want of confidence in continued artificial support by the wide discounts on the distant positions. Few people are willing to take a speculative interest for a long pull in an article subject to Government manipulation, with the possibility that at any moment without warning, Valorization stocks may be thrown on the market, or free movement of coffee may again be permitted in Brazil.

Sugar:—The market is supported by the scarcity of offerings, the lateness in starting grinding in Cuba and the unsatisfactory outlook for European beet crops, with the trade generally expecting somewhat higher prices during the next few weeks. The price level, however, seems too high to be maintained when the movement becomes free, and lower levels should be seen for March and May contracts in due course.

The Chicago Market:—The firmness of wheat appears to be due mainly to the improved prospects of a settlement of European troubles, and of some organized movement for relief where needed, which would take care of our surplus. In this connection, it would seem to us that Rye at the present level should be attractive, as it is so universally used in all Central European countries, and the same financing would go so much further in Rye than in wheat. The technical position of corn is improving and purchases would seem advisable.

(Cotinued from column 6.)

595 bags white beans, 101 casks 50 B. oil, 94 casks 40 B. oil, 5 casks 40 P. W. oil, 50 cases B. Grease, 112 cases white L. oil, 77 casks M. O. A. W. oil, 67 pieces black Tin, 90 cases cutch,

From Colombo:—176 cases jam, 57 casks tallow, 15 cases wine.

From Calicut:—686 bales cotton, 48 pieces teak sapling, 21800 loose Half Bricks, 279 jottas coir rope, 134 coils coir rope, 12 bundles coir rope, 484 jottas coir yarn, 234 bags cocoanut, 32 baskets dry ginger, 150 bags copra, 231 bundles venjawood bark, 100 H/ chest Tea, 24 F. chest Tea.

From Badgara:—5398 bags copra, 10 jattas copra, 371 bags cocoanuts.

From Tuticorin:—103 cases Tea, 30 bags senna leaves, 50 bags chank beads, 30 bundles tarpauline.

S S Jalaviyaja from Rangoon, Agents S N Co 40376 bags rice, 96 bags white rice, 124 bags white beans, 40 bundles gunnies, 14 cases cards.

From Moulmein:—24559 bags Rice.

S S City of Calcutta from Liverpool. Agents Killick Nixon and Co., 214 cases cotton, 272 bales cotton, 30 cases cotton yarn, 45 bales cotton yarn, 250 bales newspapers, 1440 boxes soap, 32 cases soap, 6077 bundles hoops, 82 bags fetchers 66 casks tiles, 1815 k/cr tiles, 57 bags tiles, 106 crates tiles, 274 bales paper, 20 rolls packings paper, 1120 coils wire, 194 packages tyre covers, 32 loose tyres, 8 bales exhausted cloves, 1104 pieces earthenware troughs, 40 drums caustic soda, 73 cases biscuits 59 cases cigarettes, 60 bundles copper sheets, 30 bundles steel sheets 2045 bundles M S Rods, 315 plates spelters, 500 bundles M S Sheets, 52 casks tallow, 52 bundles yellow metal rods, 48 pieces gun sundries, 8086 boxes Tin Plates, 116 cases beer, 101 cases bacon and ham, 50 cases bath bricks, 2200 bundles galvd. con. sheets 75 cases bolts and nuts, 20 bags bolts and nuts, 1000 bags soda ash, 1200 bags biscarb soda, 1246 casks China clay, 166 W I Pulley; 40 sets covered goods wagons,

From Naples—300 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—200 bags almonds.

S S Sothang from Rangoon. Agents Scindia S N Co.—276 bags black oorid, 400 bags white millet, 250 bags chola 1578 pieces scantling, 275 bundles scantling, 200 bags white beans, 47411 bags Rice.

S S Varela from Basra, Agents M M & Co.—12029 baskets, wet dates, 2577 bags wheat, 474 bags dry dates, 155 bundles skin, dates, 200 bags mosh, 42 empty cylinders, 12 cases soap.

S S Varsoa from Basra. Agents M M & Co.—250 bags specie, 3292 baskets wet dates, 300 bags wheat, 199 bags dry dates, 11 bundles [illegible] 6 bundles sheep skin, 50 bags raisins [illegible] brass 111 bundles skin date, [illegible]:—4 bags specie.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 9/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/16.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 605.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 655.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 645.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 145½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 139½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 331.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.27-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 89.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 100.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.70

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Firm market.

	London, Jan. 2.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 3/22 firm.
Bar Gold	£ 4–16–5 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	32 15/16 Quiet.

	London, Jan. 12
Telegraph Transfers	**£ 1/5 1/4 Firm.**
Bar Gold	**£**
Bar Silver Spot	**33 5/16 Quiet.**

	London, Jan. 11.
Rentes 3%	53
Bar Silver Spot	32 15–16
„ „ 2 months hence	32 9–16

Closing Tone of silver:—Little Indian re-selling—Absence of buyers—Small business done—Buyers satisfied Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans	2 1–8
Imzies day market loans	2 1–2
Weekly Bullion Shipments	£ 184/00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 11.
Exchange on London in Paris	89.00
„ „ „ Germany	..
„ „ „ „ Italy	98.05
Stockholm	16.24
Christiania	29.80
Amsterdam	11.37
Switzerland	24.65
Belgium yesterdays	99.80
Athens „	223.00
	London, Jan. 11.
Demand Bills	4.27.25

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 11.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/2
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	32/—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 11.	
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 85 1/4	—3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 1/4	—8/
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 99—	
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 55—	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 43 1/2	+1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 64	—1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 54 1/2	—5/8
	London, Jan. 11.	
Conversion Loan	£ 74 7/8	
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 3/16	
7 per cent. Indian	„ 114—	

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/14/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/6/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/6/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/7.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/9.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 79/15.

London, Jan. 11.

Bar gold ready s. 96-5.
Silver ready d. 32-15.
Silver forward d. 32-9.

TONE OF SILVER—
India sold to square purchases, London speculators are buying, Market closed with buyers at to-days price.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 90-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/9.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/12.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Jan. 12.

A further drop of 46 to 52 points in New ork futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on New Orelcans selling and some long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 32 to 35 points lower. The decline was due to Continent and local treders selling.

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 11th instant (12-15 p.m.) as under:—

"Market under the influence of depression due to unsatisftctory trade advices from America and political anxiety here. Think tendency may still continue downward temporarily but believe in higher prices eventually.

As regards the future we think it possible that the recent declining tendency in the Home markets may go a little further within the next few days but before long we think that the strength of the statistical position must re-assert itself and we look for higher prices ultimately. In sympathy with a further decline in Home markets our market at Marwari Bazar for F. G. M. G. Broach April/May opened easier at Rs. 614 and declined steadily to Rs. 610 on offices and a well-known Indore operator selling. Since then prices have advanced on general buying to Rs. 618½ and at 3-30 p.m. the rate was quoted Rs. 618. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 615 and going up to Rs. 619½ on buying by Jobbers and closed quiet at Rs. 616 on selling by Offices.

Fine M. G. Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 583 and on buying by a Japan House the rate advanced to Rs. 585½: but this level was not maintained, for the market gave way on selling by Offices, to Rs. 580. Around this level owing to the rise in Broach Contract the price steadily improved to Rs. 588 and after scattered selling the rate ruled between Rs. 588 and Rs. 586 and at 3-30 p.m. was again quoted Rs. 588. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 575 and advancing by a rupee temporarily depressed to Rs. 570. At this level Offices came out as buyers and the rate improved to Rs. 580½. After meagre fluctuations the rate at 3-30 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 580. F. G. M. G. Bengal December/January was quoted Rs. 524 and March Rs. 522 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was somewhat quiet yesterday, with a moderate inquiery from exporters and about 3,000 bales changed hands.

Our markets for ready and forward business are closed on Monday on account of Mahar Sankranti and we will not issue our circular.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Jan. 12.
Fully Good Broach April/May	616
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan.	525
„ March	522
Fine Oomrs. Dec. Jan.	586
Fine Oomrs. March	578

	Liverpool, Jan. 11. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ „ Sales of East Indian	500
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans spot Quiet	19.89
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.10
New York, 11 a.m. Mar.	34.36
(As known in Liverpool at May closing time) July	34.36 33.26
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar.	34.30
„ „ „ „ May	34.03

	Liverpool, Jan. 11. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan.	19.49—33
Mar.	19.54—25
May	19.50—34
July	19.07—32

	Liverpool, Jan. 12. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. **Jan.**	**19.35—14**
Mar.	**19.40—14**
May	**19.34—16**
July	**19.89—18**

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Jan. 12. To-day's Prices
Jan.	19.15—34
Feb.	—
Mar.	19,20—.34
April	—
May	19.15—35
June	—
July	18.74—33
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	18.02—29
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	15 50—25
Egyptians Mar.	21.95
„ July	22 55
„ Oct	20.20

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Future delivery pries:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.40—42
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.55—34
April	—
May	19.50—34
June	—
July	19.01—38

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6 per cent Municipal due 1925-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The share market remained closed to-day.

	London, Jan. 11.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	„ 127—
National Bank	„ 42—
Eastern	„ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12—
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.25—29
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March.	22.35
July	22.45
Nov.	20.80

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpol Jan. 11. To-day's Prices.
January	19.49—33
February	19.49—33
March	19.54—35
April	19.51—34
May	19.50—34
June	19.40—32
July	19.07—32
August	18.21—30
September	17.02—23
October	16.31—23
November	15.96—23
December	15.83—23
Jan.	15.75—23

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Jan. 11.
M. G. Bengal Good,	12.90
„ „ Fully Good	13.30
„ „ Fine	13.70
No. 1 Oomrs, Good	14.10
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ „ Fine	15.10
M. G. Broach Good	16.20
„ „ Fully Good	16.60
„ „ Fine	17.00
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Jan. 11. To-day's Prices.
January	22.20—40
February	22.28—40
March	22.35—40
April	22.43—42
May	22.51—43
June	22.53—41
July	22.55—46
August	22.30—36
September	22.10—20
October	21.10—42
November	20.95—35
December	20.95—35
January	20.90—35

AMERICAN MARKETS

	New York, Jan. 11.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	10,000
„ „ Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Mar.	33.90—48
„ May	34.00—52
„ July	32.95—47
„ Oct.	27.88—29
Spot Cotton at New York	34.35—65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.00—50
Futures, „ Mar.	33.76—66
„ „ May	33.57—60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 7/8
Silver Foreign mined	62 3/4
	New York, Jan. 11.
Week's Receipts at U.S. Ports	**139 000**
„ Exports to Great Britain	**38000**
„ „ to France and Continent	**42,000**
„ „ to Japan	**25000**
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	**1,004,000**
at Interior Ports	**1,035,000**

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Jan. 12 To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. **Mar.**	**33.84—4**
May	**33.95—5**
July	**32 95 unchanged**
Oct.	**27.97 +9**
	New York, Jan. 11. To-day's Prices
Mar.	33.90—48
Futures at New York. May	34.00—48
July	32.95—47
Oct.	27.88—29

JAVA SUGAR.

	London, Jan. 11.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
Jan. March Sellers	**31/3**
July Sellers	**24/6**
July Sept Sellers	**23/6**
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	**23/10**
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi	
July Sept. Sellers	**23, 10**

Tone:—Dull no business,

WHEAT.

	London, Jan. 11.
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.	
J/F Sellers	44/—
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	
J/F Sellers	43/6
AUSTRALIAN J/F Buyers	46/—
KARACHI BARLEY J/F. Sellers	33/—
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. not offered.	
BARLETTA RUSSO Cargo 63 1/2 lb.	
Jan. Paid	44 5/8
ROZARIO SANTA FE Cargo 63 1/2 lbs.	
Feb. Paid Buyers	45 3/8

METALS.

	London, Jan. 11.
English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 9/16
Copper Braziers	„ 82—
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter Nom.	„ 29—
Corrugated sheets	„ 18 5/8

METALS.

	London, Jan 11.
TIN BLOCK	24.

LINSEED.

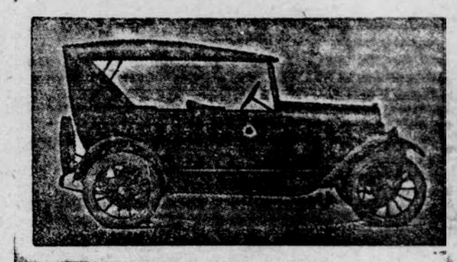
	London, Jan 11
LINSEED CALCUTTA Pure Basis Bags	
Apl/May Sellers	19 1/4
Tone—Firmly held but not much doing.	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
Months J/A Vaule	39 3/8
„ Buyers, etc., May./Aug. Sellers	36 5/8

	London, Jan 11
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14 1/2
Tone:—Easier closing rather Steadier Little doing.	

"RUGBY"

A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price **to-day**



Rs. 3,000 with battery Ignition

Rs. 3,250 with magneto Ignition.

Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

FRENCH MOTOR CAR Co., Ltd.

New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telegram: "DIAMOTO." Phone No. 1712.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, Shanghai.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Manley, London.
S S Badarpur, Younger, Rangoon.
S S Ryujin Maru, Naito, Kobe.
S S Sierra Navada, Erikson, Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N. Company's China and Japan, mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5089 tons, Captain J Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P and O S N. Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5089 tons, Captain J Manley, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at (3 p.m.) for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ryujin Maru:—The O S K steamer Ryujin Maru, 3848 tons, Captain N Naito, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, 4949 tons, Captain J Younger, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Sierra Navada:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Sierra Navada, 2071 tons, Captain A Erikson, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

Jan. 12.

S S Yomei Maru, Mure, Kobe.
S S Garada, Gulliver, Rangoon.
S S Varsova, Oliver, Busreh.
S S Alpine Range, Fell, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 13.

S S Varela, Hals, Busreh.
S S City of Newcastle, Fern, Karachi.
S S Jeddah, Constantino, Jeddah.
S S Jeseric, Clark, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer City of Batavia for Liverpool.
Steamer Cuissa for Trieste.
Steamer Garada for Calcutta.
Steamer Dalemoor for Hull.
Steamer Ula for Kobe.
Steamer Obra for Kobe.

S S Yomei Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yomei Maru, 5196 tons, Captain S Y Mure, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captin A F Oliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Garada, 3218 tons, Captain B Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber and rice.

S S Alpine Range:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Alpine Range 2267 tons, Captain J P Fell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1952 tons, Captain C T Halls, sailed yesterday from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Newcastle:—The City Line steamer City of Newcastle, 1462 tons, Captain G A Fern, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Company's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain A Constantino, sailed yesterday from harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Dongola:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Dongola, 4785 tons, Captain Griffin arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

SATURDAY, January 12.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassy 4615, London 19-1, M M & Co.
3 **Vendelia, 2,698, N.F. N. F. Graham & Co.**
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Trewelland 2667, Dunkirk 18/1, M M & Co.
5 **Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.**
6 Ct. Newcastle 4707 Karachi 13/1 F F C & Co.
7 Mashabra 5131 K'chi N.F. M M and Co.
9 Othello, 3277 Hull, N F J F & Co.
11 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
14 Aquileia, 4201 Genoa. 15-1, L Triestino.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 19/1, M M & Co.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 13/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura 1905 P. Gulf, 17/1 M M & Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F. N F, S S N Co.
15 Kilindini 129 Aleppy N F, R E Collins & Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Varela, 1932, Busra, 11-7, M M and Co.

C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.
D & B Alipore 3241, Japan, 14/1 M M and Co.
G Ahmedi 1331 P. Gulf, 12/1 S Hassunon.
K Jeddah 2923, N F N F, T M & Co.
P Clan Colquhoun 3760, Karachi 12/1 J Finlay and Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 12.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool—1500 cwt. myrobollams, F F Campbells; 412 cwt oil cakes linseed, F F Campbells, 75 bales cotton fly, Khimji Vishram; 1350 cwt ground nuts oil cakes, Allibhoy Dhanjee; 550 cwt linseed oil cakes, Allibhoy Dhanjee; 2750 cwt linseed oil cakes, M. Somjee; 1950 cwt myrobollams, C Jivanlal; 3902 cwt myrobollams, Mathuradas Bros.; 1389 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.; 820 bales Indian raw cotton, Khimjee Visaram; 650 cwt myrobollams, G Manji.

S S City of Batavia for Manchester—49 bales cotton twist, Jacob Sassoon Mills; 192 bales bales cotton twist, Edward Sassoon Mills.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—165 bales Indian raw cotton F P., F F Campbell and Co., 220 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 935 bales Indian raw cotton F P, F F Campbells & Co. 220 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Plassy for London—45 cwt catal fish, Samjee Taljee; 3 bales Rajpur hemp, T Dawoodbhoy; 350 cwt Indian condiments, D D Framjee & Co., 28 cwt cardamoms G Sachachno 34 bales lamb skin, Cox's Shipping Agency; 1 bales woolen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 17 bales tanned goat skin, K Esmail; 38 bales tanned sheep skin, B Hassan and Co., 6 bales goat's skin, D Hassan and Co., 6 bales tanned goats skin, B Hassan and Co., 60 cwt fish maws, A G Calcuttawalla, 37 cwt sandal wood, G Suchedina; 559 cwt oil cakes, Jayram Permanand.

S S Aussa for Trieste—275 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, Khachand Devchand.

S S Delamoor for Dunkirk:—3000 tons manganese ore, Cox's Shipping Agency;

S S Clan Colquhu for Ghent:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T. Co.

S S Bradburn for Middlesbro:—1500 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham.

S S Aquilia for Constantinople—88 bales Indian cotton yarn, W H Brady; 7 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 2 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajecoff.

S S Aquilia for Venice—163 bales Indian cotton yarn, W H Brady.

S S Aquilia for Genoa:—13 bales raw silk, R Bossia; 86 bales Indian raw cotton Hirjee Nensey.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:200 bales Indian wool raw, K Esmail; 600 bales Indian raw cotton, E D Tata; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co., 6 bales wool raw, Anglo Siam Corporation.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—250 bales Ind. raw cotton, Khimji Vishram.

S S Goldenfel for Antwerp:—73 bales Ind. cotton fly, G K Kaisha.

S S Goldenfel for Hamburg:—20 bales Ind. cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons 251 bales Ind. cotton fly, Manukbhai Bhagabhai; 110 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha; 220 bales Indian raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

S S Capdimonte for Genoa:—100 bales Ind. raw cotton Rally Bros.; 100 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Capdimonte for Naples:—1000 bales Ind raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.

S S Trevelland for Hull:—22500 bales Ind. cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Lima Maru for Osaka:—24 cwt. Ind. chutney, M M Poonjaiee.

S S Lima Maru for Kobe:—1750 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Yokkaichi—100 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Negoya:—600 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Yokkaishi—100 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—60 cwt shark fins, H L Veeram; 12 cwt fish maws, A J Calcuttawalla; 22 cwt fish maws, K Moledina; 22 cwt shark fins, K Moledina.

S S Yomei Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Yomei Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Ind. raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Yomei Maru for Moji.—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—700 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 1100 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Osaka:—500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Yokkaichi—700 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Yokkaichi—700 bales Indian raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 12.

S S Colaba from Rangoon, Agents M M and Co.:—53979 bags rice, 341 bags millet, 2

(Continued in column 1.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Nomination Day for the Bombay Mill-owners' Association Constituency Office in a vacancy on the Bombay Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, January 16.

Bombay Races: Ninth Extra Meeting.

THURSDAY, January 17.

Nomination Day for the Bombay (European) Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 14 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Jan. 15 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Jan. 16 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Jan. 17 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Phases of the Moon:—First quarter 14th 4h. 14-5m. a.m.; Full Moon, 22nd 7h. 26-7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11h. 22-2m. a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 25
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Churat Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BAI MOTIBAI wife of Byramji Cooverji Surty and Daughter of late Rustomji Hormusji Pestonji Bottlewalla and Sister of S. R. Bottlewalla (of Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Co.) and J. R. Bottlewalla. Funeral Monday morning at 7 330 a.m. at Ava Lodge opposite Petit Manson, Sleater Road, Grant Road.

CALENDERS RECEIVED.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a very artistic calender from Messrs. Abdulrahim Sheikh Mohamedalt, General Merchant of Abdul Rehman Street; and also of one which is neat and well-arranged from Moosaji Adamji, Contractor, Oil and Paint Merchant, etc., of Bhendi Bazar Road.

"PIONEER SARASWAT WELFARE SOCIETY."

In commemoration of "Makar-Sankranti" day, there will be a general meeting in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, to-day (Monday) at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkarny, will speak in connection with his interview with the Registrar of Cooperative Societies in Poona, on the 3rd and 5th instant about the registration of the "Pioneer Saraswat Welfare Society" and also about the Shri Panduranga-Ashram Swami Memorial. All promoters and members of the welfare society are requested to attend the meeting in time. Messrs. Mahadeo—Venkatrao Sashiltal and H. Anantaya will also speak in support of the Welfare Society.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is a Memorandum of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 31st December 1923:—

Net Profit for the half year ended 31st December 1923.	Rs. 49,13,400
Brought forward from 30th June 1923	Rs. 19,07,800
Total ...	Rs. 68,21,200

Distribution:—	
Dividend declared for half year at 16 per cent: per annum free of Income Tax absorbing	Rs. 45,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,00,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	Rs. 3,00,000
Carried forward	Rs. 10,21,200
Total ...	Rs. 68,21,200

"THE GYM-JAMS"

CONCERT PARTY AT THE EXCELSIOR.

Despite their rather distressing name, the "Gym-Jams," who made their first appearance before the Bombay public at the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday night, proved to be a bright little company considerably above the amateur average. The show with which they entertained their audience was run on the lines of an English pierrots performance; and the quick changes of scene and setting were admirably carried out. Perhaps their program might have been more skilfully arranged, towards the end of the second part, things rather tailed off; but under the really inspiring leadership of Mr. H. Chamberlain, matters were never allowed to flag. He was the mainspring actuating the performance, and was very witty and versatile.

Of the others, one was favourably impressed with Mr. H. O. Davies, who played his parts and sang in a forceful and natural manner—a contrast to the efforts of Mr. A. H. Chilton. The latter rather pleased us when he appeared recently in "The Beggar's Opera"; but last night he seemed unable to make anything of what is after all quite a melodious voice. Mr. E. H. Cole accompanied most items on the piano in a very capable and unobtrusive manner (—we should have liked to have had a song from him—and Mr. J. Docherty was as droll as ever. Mrs. Chamberlain scintillated as a Cockney cook and as a quaint Japanese lady. The items were variegated and performed with gusto—the kinema skit being particularly amusing. On the whole, a good show, which His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson appeared heartily to appreciate.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

BOUND OVER FOR ONE YEAR

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Bird charged Vasantrao Harishanker, an assistant Cashier, baggage department of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Co with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 650.

The accused was defended by Mr. Pathare, pleader.

The prosecution case was that between 20th July and 19th November 1923 the accused misappropriated the said sum and made false entries into cash books. The Manager of the department on examining the register found discrepancies. The accused had in the meantime gone on sick leave. The Manager reported the matter to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty.

As the complainant did not press the charge and as the accused made good the amount and was suffering from Pthysis, his Worship bound him over for good behaviour in the sum of Rs. 500 for one year.

BUCKET SHOP KEEPER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday before Mr. Frank Oliveira Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Dwarkadas Chhaganlal, Gnagudha Raghunath, Khanji Narsi were charged with assisting and keeping common gaming house.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Kantilal Thakore defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that Deputy Inspector Merrifield raided the bucket shop on the night of the 11th January at Fort on the ground floor of a house No. 32 Dwarkadas Lane. He entered a room belonging to Anantrao Radhakrishnan and found therein some instruments of gaming betting slips, race tips and etc.

The first and third accused were discharged. On the evidence his Worship convicted the 2nd accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default suffer 3 months rigorous imprisonment.

A JAPANESE ACQUITTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. A. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Stokes charged M. Tomsaki Ogarva of the Japan Trading and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. with driving his motor car so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life, on 222nd November 1923.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the accused.

The injured man Ganoo Raghoo a Municipal labourer deposed that on the day in question he was working near the footpath opposite the Agripada Police Station when he was knocked down by the car of the accused. He did not know where the car came from but it was on the wrong side. When he was knocked down he admitted he fell between the two wheels and was injured on the head.

The other witness said the car when it was coming from the Jacob Circle was on the proper side of the road, but then it swerved to the right, they could not say why.

The defence of the accused was that he was going from Jacob Circle to the Fort and was on the proper side of the road. The injured man tried to cross the road in front of the car, seeing which the accused tried to save him. But the man got confused and ran to the right as well as to the left and in so doing his foot slipped and he fell down. To save the man, the accused turned his car to the right and his car dashed against a tree. No wheel of the car had passed over the body of the injured man. He was injured on the head when slipped down.

Gangaram Hirba, a chaffeur of the accused who was sitting next to the accused supported his statement. The accused through his pleader said he regretted the accident. He gave Rs. 50 to the injured man.

His Worship held that it was admitted that the accused was on the proper side of the road and that he then turned to the right. No witness for the prosecution could say why; but the accused's statement was that he did so to save the man. He acquitted the accused.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH DUE TO BURNS.

The Coroner held an inquest on Saturday touching the death of Keshav Baavrao Pai, a fitter, employed in the Tata Hydro-Electric Company's works at Khapoli, who received burns while at work on the 7th instant and was removed to G. T. Hospital where he subsequently died of the effects of injuries.

Mr. Frank Ward Superintendent of the Power House, said that on the day in question he was in his office at 11-30 a.m. when he heard a report and immediately went to the switch board on the first floor. It was then reported to him that the generator in service and the line in service had tripped out. Witness looked up the high tension room and found sfoke coming out. He went up to the room immediately and got up to the tie lines switch and behind the line and facing hydro-line No. 2 he observed smoke. On going up to the switch witness found Mr. Kalyanpurker, the Electrical Foreman, and some clothes there. The deceased had no clothes on and sand had been thrown on him. Witness telephoned for the doctor who came and after examining the deceased advised his removal to a hospital. The man was treated by the doctor and sent to Bombay. Where witness first saw the deceased he was unconscious. At the time of the occurrence the voltage was 104000. The side of the hydro line on which the man lay was dead. He must have climbed on the dead side and gone near the live side. Deceased had no occasion to go to the switch. He was a fitter and his work was about 20 feet away and 15 feet higher than the place where he had evidently gone.

Replying to the Coroner witness said the deceased had no orders to go where he went, so far as witness knew. All the workmen had orders not to go anywhere unless they were told to go. Deceased had worked for five years in the Power House and as far as witness knew he was not in the habit of doing anything on his own responsibility. From the floor he had to go about ten feet and from the dome of the switch cover about 4 feet to go to the dead side of the line. He must have had his feet on the ridge of the tank. He had extensive burns.

Mr. S. L. Kalyanpurker ,Foreman at the Power House said the deceased worked under him. On the 7th December at 8 a.m. witness took him and two coolies to put insulaters on No. 2 line outside the Power House. Before commencing the work witness made sure that the line was dead and grounded and informed the Bench wood operator. Witness wanted to see if a clamp would fit a pipe and sent the deceased to fetch a ladder while witness remained on the platform along the staircase. After the deceased went, witness heard a loud report in the high tension room. Witness ran there and found the deceased lying near line 2 switch on the dead side of the line. His clothes were burning. Witness poured a bucket of sand on him while the coolies tore off his clothes.

Replying to the Coroner witness said, there was no reason for the man to go to the switch or climb up. Deceased knew that one side of the wire was dead and the other side was alive. Witness did not tell him to go to the switch. There was no other way by which his clothes could have caught fire except by coming in contact with the side of the line which was alive.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by burns due evidently to his having been in contact with a live wire in the Tata Electric Power House at Khapoli, apparently by his own carelessness.

BORSAD & AFTER.

TRIUMPH OF SUFFERING.

"CLOSE THE CHAPTER WITH GOODWILL"

LEADERS COMPLIMENT GOVERNMENT ACTION

(By Our Special Representative.)

BORSAD, Jan. 11.

The following statement under the signatures of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Gopaldas Desai has been published:—

The Borsad Satyagraha was inaugurated by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee on the 1st of December last by the following resolution:—

"This Committee after considering the report submitted by the Sub-Committee to inquire into the punitive police and the tax of Rs. 2,40,074 imposed on the inhabitants residing in 84 villages of the Borsad Taluka and 14 villages of the Anand Taluka, and after further hearing the sub-committee on the situation which has arisen in the Talukas in consequence of the impost, resolves that the impost is entirely unjust and oppressive, inasmuch as the Government which has failed in its function to protect the people from the oppressions of the dacoits, has wrongly aspersed the character of the innocent people and shifted its guilt on them. The Committee therefore, advises the people in these villages to resist this injustice by refusing to pay the impost and by peacefully putting up with all the suffering consequent on the refusal."

The representatives of each and every community of people of the said villages in a Conference assembled on the next day welcomed the Resolution. The local officers in their turn immediately started on making recoveries by all sorts of measures, and all the revenue and the police officers were ordered to leave their ordinary work and to busy themselves entirely with recovery work. The punitive police was also brought into aid. The limit of the law was transgressed, and considerable harshness was resorted to in attachment proceedings. Valuable articles were attached for recovering trifling amounts. Even milch cattle were not spared. Notices to confiscate land were issued. By a sheer abuse of authority several people were rushed into jail on false complaints or trumpery charges. To fight this oppression, the Satyagraha camp established stations in various villages, and posted volunteers there to help the people in non-violent suffering. The suffering came in as an unexpected cement. Every village resolved not to pay the tax, and each vied with the other in frustrating the efforts of *Zabti* officers. Mahajans advised shop-keepers to close their shops, and they implicitly obeyed, keeping their shops closed by day and doing their business by night. The poor practically left their homes, and with their cattle repaired to the fields. All forced labour was refused, the headmen and the *ravanias* and even some men of the punitive police disobeyed orders to carry to Police stations the articles attached. Some of the headmen even resigned their posts. The women beat even the men in their enthusiasm; they buried their metal pots and pans, and began using earthen vessels, they fasted by day and cooked and fed and drew water by night. As a result, a month's labour on the part of the attachment officers failed to recover even the cost of the recovery proceedings. No one turned up to bid for articles put to auction.

This severe penance melted the heart of Government. The new Governor deputed the Home Member Sir Maurice Hayward to make enquiries on the spot. He visited Borsad and met several leading men of the Taluka. They told him their tale of woe with firmness and with courage. The Home Member stopped all attachment proceedings, and returned to Bombay having promised to place the result of his inquiry before Government As a result the Government issued a Press Note, withdrawing the Punitive Tax.

A UNIQUE TRIUMPH.

The Borsad Satyagraha now comes to a close. Truth and Non-violent suffering have triumphed once more. It is a matter of relief that the quickness of the triumph is in consonance with the justice of our cause. It is a unique triumph in as much as it is a triumph for both parties. Government have admitted their mistake with courage and candour. In doing so they have abandoned the traditional way of sticking to prestige, and absolved themselves from the crime of condemning an innocent population unheard and of oppressing them. In thus embracing truth, they too have triumphed. We should be failing in our duty if we did not congratulate most heartily the new Governor, Sir Leslie Wilson on the great moral courage he has shown.

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TRIUMPH.

Our triumph does not consist in our having secured from Government the remittance of the tax and in their restoration to us of the articles attached, nor even in their decision to meet the cost out of the general revenue We have indeed triumphed, in that the Government has withdrawn the charge against us. But, we shall have truly triumphed only when we have realised the magnitude of the triumph and are able to contain it. Government always hesitates to admit its mistakes. It believes that the State would be jeopardised by even a legitimate surrender to people fighting an injustice with pure weapons. This is the first time that a Government has not hesitated openly to admit its mistake and repair it, and in yielding to the just demands of the people has recognised that a movement of peaceful non-payment of taxes is constitutional. We feel that rather than give any verbal assurance we should prefer to demonstrate by future conduct that this goodness of Government will not be abused. It depends on the local officers, no less than on the people to preserve intact the grace and dignity with which this struggle has been concluded. It was natural that high-handedness in attachment proceedings should have embittered both the parties. Some headmen had to send in their resignations and there was evident damage to property. Several people have been wrongly proceeded against. We hope that each party will close the chapter with goodwill, and behave in a spirit of "forget and forgive." We have ourselves severely criticised the police. But it was no pleasure to us to do so. We have no ill-will against the Police Department or any one of its officers. We think ours is a common function. But we differ as the poles in our methods to fulfil that function. The object of the Police as well as of us is to serve the people and to afford protection to them. Government have tried their methods on the Dharalas for years together, but they have succeeded in achieving only the contrary result. We do not doubt the intentions of Government but the result, they will recognise, has been contrary to their intention or expectation. We submit that this oppressed community should be dealt with sympathy and forbearance. We were deeply pained not to find a word of sympathy in all the Government correspondence that has been published or in their Press Note, for families of a number of unfortunate people who have lost their lives in helping in the arrest of a couple of dacoits and murderers. We are sorry to have had to say this in reply to the last paragraph in the Government Press Note.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PEOPLE.

We congratulate the people of the Taluka on the courage and patience with which they have suffered. We also congratulate the volunteers on the perseverance and determined courage with which they have served the people of the Taluka, and on behalf of the people of Borsad, we express our thankfulness for all the help, direct or indirect, rendered to them by the Press and the public.

We now feel thankful to announce that the Borsad Satyagraha comes to a close. Let God be thanked in full measure for this triumph of truth and non-violence.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL.
(Sd.) GOPALDAS AMBAIDAS DESAI.

TRAINING IN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING.

APPLICATIONS FROM CANDIDATES INVITED

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

In a communique issued on 28th June last the Government of India announced that a postgraduate training course in animal husbandry and airying would be instituted this cold weather at the dairy farm at Bangalore under an imperial dairy expert and physiological chemist in charge of animal nutrition, to be followed by a short course at Pusa under an Imperial agriculturist. It was there stated that this course in which success would be a qualification for admission to general (or agricultural) branch of the Indian Agricultural Service would be confined to officers of the Provincial Agricultural Service who had served for at least two years in a provincial agricultural department and were recommended by local Government. The Government of India have now decided to throw open this course to candidates other than officers of the Provincial Agricultural Service who have obtained a degree or diploma in agricultural or science at a recognised university or agricultural college. Preference will be given to those who have experience of practical agriculture on an up-to-date farm. Candidates for admission will appear before an expert selection committee and only those who are likely to be able to make good use of the course will be admitted. The first course commenced on January 2nd last and applications for admission and for particulars as to syllabus and fees, etc., should be made to the Director, Agricultural Research Institute and College, Pusa before January 31st. It is not expected that the tution fee will exceed Rs. 25 per pupil per mensem. Accepted candidates will be required to report at Bangalore not latter than February 15th. No guarantee of appointment to the Indian Agricultural Service is given to student who pass through the course successfully.

CAWNPORE LABOUR SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 12.

The lockout in the Cawnpore Victoria Mills continues owing to strike of the labourers on the question of bonus. The management were unable to declare any bonus as the year's working showed no profits. The strikers were seen marching in the streets of the city.

SWARAJISTS MEET.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Council of the Swarajya Party was held at Rufah-I-Am, Lucknow, on 10th January. Mr. C. R. Das was in the Chair, and the following members were present:—Lala Dunichand of Ambala, Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Raghvendra Rao and Pandit Motilal Nehru.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Under resolution 4, passed by the General Council at Cocanada, leaving it to the Committee to issue instructions to regulate the action of members of the Party in the Assembly and Provincial Councils before the final acceptance or rejection of the national demand, it is resolved that the Instructions contained in the said resolution will generally apply with this exceptions that resolutions consistent with the principle of Non-Cooperation may be moved in the Assembly and the Provincial Councils on occassions when a defeat of the Government is fairly certain.

While deploring the action of certain Swarajist members of Madras and Punjab Councils in permitting public criticism of Instructions No. 10, issued by the General Council, without waiting for the decision of the Executive Committee on their representation, it is explained that the said Instructions in no way affect the general rule and whenever Swarajist members of the Provincial Councils can combine with other parties or groups of members to defeat Government, they are at liberty to do so. In cases where successful obstruction is not possible, or is very highly improbable, Instructions No. 10 is a necessary corollary to the preceding Instructions. It was designed to safeguard small minorities of Swarajists such as those in the Madras and Punjab Councils from being led into ineffective combinations and futile opposition of Government, but on the occassions when a defeat of Government is ensured by such minorities joining with other Parties, there is nothing to prevent them from doing so.

MR. SANJIVARAO'S FLUTE CONCERT

Words fail to describe Saturday's performance on the flute at the Gaiety Theatre by Mr. Palladam Sanjiva Rao. The four and a half hour's programme, from 3-30 to 8 p.m., which is ordinarily considered long and laborious by Bombay audiences passed off without any one being aware of the lapse of time. Mr. Rao began with his popular *Kriti*, "Sri Raghuvara" in *Bhairavi*, followed by the witching tune of *Devagandhara*. The *Pallavi* of *Parimala Ranga Pathe* in *Kambodhi* was excellent. In fact the elaboration of this universally popular *raga* was so enchanting that the whole audience was carried away in an ecstasy of joy.

The violinist, Mr. Chinnaswamy Iyer, was at his best and he left nothing to be desired. Mr. Swamy Iyer was also equal to the occasion and he gave many surprises from his *Mridangam*. Mr. D. Ramaswamy Iyengar and Mr. Varadachar should be thanked for giving another opportunity to hear these eminent "sons of song."

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO DAMAN STATION MASTER.

A Daman correspondent writes:—

An interesting function came off on the 2nd instant when a farewell address was given in the compound of the Daman Station to Mr. Shriram Narayan Halbe, Stationmaster of Daman, who retired from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., after a long service and who served as Stationmaster of Daman for the last seven years. Mr. Javle, Sirkarkoon of the Vapi Customs Department, presided over the function in which residents of Vapi and several of the friends and admirers of Mr. Halbe participated. Among those present were Mr. Rowsell, D. T. S., Bulsar, Mrs. Rowsell and also the Assistant D. T. S. from Bulsar and a farewell address was then read in which a touching reference was made to the sterling qualities of head and heart of Mr. Javle, who by his lovable nature, affability and impartiality had made a deep impression on the minds of all especially the merchants and the traders. The address was put in a beautiful casket and was given to Mr. Halbe, together with a gift of gold etc. Mr. Nagarji Bhulabhai eulogised the work of Mr. Halbe and wished him a happy life in his retirement at Baroda, Mr. Halbe's native place. He thanked Mr. Rowsell for gracing the occasion with his presence, acts like which where sure to impress the railway employees. Mr. Javle also praised the work of Mr. Halbe who made a suitable reply, saying whatever he had done was done by him taking it to be his duty and a group photo was then taken. After partaking of refreshments the gathering dispersed. Mr. Halbe left for Baroda on the 3rd instant.

ABOUT THE AKALIS.

The following is the translation of an interesting article on the Akalis and the congress appearing in the special Guru Govind Singh, number of the Urdu "Akali":—

Not very long ago the Sikhs were the most loyal among England's subjects in India. They were a community of *Jholichuke* as they call the Ji Huzurs in the Punjab. They do not deny the charge. They have no Maulana Mahomed Ali among them to attempt an impossible whitewashing of their early history. In the Rebellion of 1857 they played a part for which people in Northern India still bear them a grudge. And since that date there has been an ever increasing association between them and the alien rulers of India. Subedar Amarsingh expressed the mind of his whole community in his written statement on behalf of the Military Pensioners' Jatha which was arrested at Guru-ka-Bagh:—

"The members of this Jatha are glad that they rendered services to the Crown of which no loyal heart need feel ashamed. We fought on the battle-fields of Tirah, Chitral, Afghanistan, Burma, China, East Africa, the Sudan, Egypt, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Gallipoli, Russia, France, and innumerable other fields. This service was done in the extremes of climate. While in France thousands of Sikh soldiers stood entrenched for days together in icy water. They also saw service at Rumadee, in Mesopotamia where the thermometer stood at 135 degree, and there were no fewer than 190 deaths from thirst in one single day. The world seriously doubts if the on-rushing tide of victorious German hordes would have been stemmed but for the hand-to-hand bayonet fight by the Sikhs at New Chapelle and Ypres. At Kut-ul-Amara we held out when all chances of help became entirely remote, when all communications were cut off and we had no provisions save the flesh of horses and mules to feed on. Most of us belong to families whose blood has seen continuous military service since the unhappy days of the Indian mutiny when the British flag stood tottering on the soil of India. We did nothing more than our duty to the Crown, and that we did to the utmost of our ability and strength.

This loyalty of the Sikhs remained unimpaired till the official attitude towards the Gurdwara Reform Movement gave rise to painful misgivings in their minds and a series of skirmishes have resulted to-day in almost open war.

How deep the loyalty of the Sikhs had grown be seen in the willing efforts of the community to find religious sanction for their attitude. This sanction they found in two alleged prophecies. I quote them from Macauliff who draws the attention of Government to the value of such propaganda to the State.

"One day as Guru Teg Bahadur was in the top story of his prison, the Emperor Aurangzeb thought he saw him looking towards the south in the direction of the Imperial Zenana. He was sent for the next day, and charged with this grave breach of Oriental etiquette and propriety. The Guru replied," Emperor Aurangzeb, I was on the top story of my prison, but I was not looking at the private apartment or at thy queens. I was looking in the direction of the Europeans who are coming from beyond the seas to tear down thy purdas and destroy thine empire." Those were the words that became the battle cry of the Sikhs at Delhi in 1857.

The second prophecy is attributed to Guru Govind Singh. Speaking to someone who told him that eventually a Muhamadan army would come to overpower his Sikhs, he said: "What God willeth shall take place. When the army of the Muhamadans cometh, my Sikhs shall strike steel on steel. The Khalsa shall then awake, and know the play of battle. Amid the clash of arms the Khalsa shall be partners in present and future bliss, tranquility, meditation and divine knowledge. Then shall the English come, and, joined by the Khalsa, rule as well in the East as in the West. The combined armies of the English and the Sikhs shall be very powerful, as long as they rule with united councils. . . . Then in every house shall be wealth, in every house religion, in every house learning, and in every house happiness."

Macauliff does not quote his authorities for these prophecies. But it is a fact that they were widely believed by the Sikhs when they gloried in their loyalty to Britain. It is no less a fact that to-day most Sikhs repudiate them as propagandist inventions which most probably they are. If there be any Sikhs left who believe in these alleged prophecies, their faith cannot survive a careful perusal of the text of the 'prophecies.' Have not hunger nakedness and illiteracy actually resulted from the regime from which Guru Govind Singh is alleged to have foreseen wealth, religion learning and happiness to come every house? No Sikh will believe his Guru to have made a prophecy that actual facts belie. The propagandists did not know their business when they permitted this prophecy to include a sentence like this: "The combined armies of the English and the Sikhs shall be very powerful as long as they rule with united councils." United councils have ceased to be and so will this promised power cease. United councils mean co-operation. Non-Cooperation has captured the imagination of the Sikh community.

Will the Akalis succeed? Yes, they must succeed if they keep their vision clear. What is their objective? For what end are they striving and suffering? Gurudwara Reform has rendered necessary, organisation of their strength. Government would rather give favour than yield to strength. Democratic organisation means the dissolution of despotism. On the crutches of conservatism alone can autocracy find support. Genuine reformers will always find Government hostile. The Sikh community has realised this fully and learning the lesson it has prepared itself to give battle to Government with non-violent weapons. It has been obliged to resort to Non-Cooperation.

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

Their success, not in this or that particular campaign, but their ultimate success will depend on their preparedness to use their organisation for progressive non-cooperation with British Government in India, in cooperation with other communities till India has attained her freedom. I know of no community that can give a greater impetus to the non cooperation movement than the Sikhs. They look up to the Congress for sympathy and support and the Congress has stood by them asking the nation to see in the bureaucratic challenge to the Akalis, a menace to India's freedom. But more is needed. The Sikhs should join the Congress to a man. To their campaigns of civil disobedience they must now add a strenuous camapign on behalf of the spinning wheel and national schools. In the Punjab at least they must not appear to the Congress. They must *be* the Congress. It is the four annas members that make the Congress. Mr. Rajgopalachariar called the Akalis the only living limb of the Indian Nation. For they have lived up to the ideal of non-violence. Let them also live up to the ideal of non-cooperation and they will take their community and their country to the cherished goal."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1924
(673rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

MAHATMA GANDHI.

The news of the operation for appendicitis performed upon Mahatma Gandhi on the night of Jan. 11 at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, comes as a shock to the whole Indian nation. One of the correspondents to whom we are indebted for this most important news informs us that the operation was performed "successfully" while the other says that there is no cause for anxiety. But all India will feel anxious till Mahatma is once more at liberty and the state of his health, which is a matter of so much public concern, becomes once more matter of public knowledge; and the success of an operation from the surgeon's point of view does not relieve the patient's friends of all anxiety, since from their point of view the success can only be judged from the after health of the patient. We know that acute appendicitis gives no time, that the operation has to be performed within a limited number of hours, so we do not criticise the suddenness of the proceeding. Doctors Dalal and Jivaraj Mehta were called in consultation, and in view of that fact we are content to believe that every possible care and precaution were taken in this case. That was to be expected from Government who must be well aware that the Mahatma's life is the most precious asset for the cause of peace and reconciliation in India and the East. If Mahatma were to die while in a British prison, or still a prisoner in British hands, the hope of reconciliation between the Indian and the British nations would die with him, and the event would have a terrible reaction on the people of Asia and Africa, America and the continent of Europe. It has been incomprehensible to us that the Governments of India and of England should have cared to run the risk which they incurred by the imprisonment of men like Lala Lajpat Rai, the Shankaracharya, the Ali Brothers and, most of all Mahatma Gandhi; for whatever care they might take they could not guarantee mortals against the accidents of illness and of death, and if any of those men had died during their term of imprisonment, it would have embittered Indian feeling against Government to a degree which no sane statesman could contemplate with equanimity. Peoples do not reason when their sentiments are deeply wounded. They would not take into account the fact that five surgeons, were present at the operation, that everything possible was done by the authorities to save the life of the prisoner. They would think only of the initial fact that the prisoner was the best man in the world, and the furthest removed from criminality of any kind, and that he died a prisoner of the British Government. Please God, the risk is over in the present case, but it is not one that any friend of England and of India thinks it right, or even expedient, that the British Government should run.

A REACTIONARY POLICY.

Those who professed to regard the Khilafat Question as entirely settled, and the fact of England's benevolent intentions towards the Islamic world as incontrovertibly established, by the Treaty of Lausanne, must have been rather rudely shaken in their self-complacency by the news which has leaked out in the last few days. First, we had the fact of French resentment of British intrigues in Turkey and Egypt and the admission by an indiscreet journalist that the intrigue in Egypt which the French resented was on behalf of an Egyptian Khilafat. Then came the news that it was the intention of the sons of the Sharif Huseyn to proclaim their father Khalifa on the occasion of his visit to Amman,—a little town beneath a hill of ruins which has been made the capital of "Trans-Jordania,"—an occasion which was to have been dignified by the presence of the British High Commissioner and other high British officials from the neighbouring "mandated" territory of Palestine. The intention of the too devoted sons, was regarded as embarrassing to British policy, whether because Huseyn has forfeited his claim to preferential treatment by his persistence in urging that the British should fulfil their treaty obligations towards him or because of the new bright idea of an Egyptian Khilafat, we cannot divine. But the British Government can no more free itself, of the responsibility for his behaviour and for all the warlike strife to-day among the Arab peoples than a man who has been seen setting fire to a tree in time of drought can prove his innocence when the whole forest is about to blaze. And now we have the news that the Amir Ali, quite the nicest of the sons of the Sharif Huseyn, has been "dangerously wounded in the course of an encounter with the Wahabites"—in other words in battle with the troops of the Amir of Najd, Ibn Saud, who, as we have repeatedly informed our readers, is the chief Power in Arabia. It was the British who, after the Armistice, obliged the Khalifa of the Muslims, who was on good terms with Ibn Saud, to withdraw the Turkish garrison from Al-Madina and handed that holy city over to the feeble custody of the Sharif of Mecca. Nobody who is not a Muslim can realise what Muslims suffered when they heard of that unnecessary humiliation of Islam, which everyone could see was calculated to produce still further humiliations and still further sufferings for Muslims.

Can anybody truly say that there is evidence of any "change of heart" in England's policy towards the Islamic world since the Treaty of Lausanne was signed? If even the glimpse or hope of such a change of heart were really visible, we should be the first to point to it and to acclaim it, for it is the thing we most desire and have most strongly advocated. The reports which we have published from Bahrein, with similar reports which reach us from Oman and Yaman, suggest that even in the orbit of the Government of India, which ought by this time to know better, encroachments on Arabian independence are being made in spite of indignant protests from the inhabitants. Then there is the difference of opinion with Afghanistan which even in some English quarters is regarded as an attempt to find a plausible excuse to rob that country of its new-found independence. Where, in all this, is the evidence of a change of heart in British policy towards Islam? There is a fable of Aesop of which the moral is that those who try to gobble too much at one mouthful risk the loss of all. In trying to gobble too many bits of Muslim territory, England has in very truth lost not only the political hegemony, which once was hers, but also the confidence and the good will, of the whole Muslim world, which would be of far more value to her in a crisis than the whole extent of Muslim territory.

The Wahhabis who were once regarded as the enemies, are now regarded as defenders, of Islamic unity, for they alone in all Arabia are left really independent. The Arabic-speaking peoples look to them to-day as possible deliverers from all the evil which has come to them as the result of England's war and post-war policy. The Turks are complaining of British intrigue against their independence, so are the Afghans; and the Bolsheviks are there to reap advantage from the bitter feeling. Why need there be any bitter feeling against England? We cannot see the slightest reason except—it is, of course, a big exception—British policy: the policy which aims at destroying every chance of independent Muslim progress upon Muslim lines. The chance of independent Muslim progress upon Muslim lines is what the better sort of Muslims everywhere regard as their essential right, in the defence of which they are prepared to die and to which all other matters they contend for are subsidiary. England, while opposing this essential right, can only find allies among the worst of Muslims, and even they are bound to turn against her when the bribe which purchased their adherence has been spent. An attitude of opposition to the right to independent progress of a large and not disreputable portion of mankind can hardly be maintained with dignity by any Government, least of all by the Government of the British Empire which includes such a multitude of Muslims. It is that attitude which has been the principal cause of the collapse of British prestige throughout the East in recent years, and British prestige can only be restored by a return to the right attitude. It was as the friend of liberty and progress—at least in theory—that England came to honour in the world. The loss of her prestige is due to the betrayal of her own ideals by her statesmen and administrators during the years which have elapsed since her unfortunate alliance with the enemy of liberty and progress, Czarist Russia.

Notes of the Day.

Khilafat and Mussulmans.

We call the particular attention of our Muslim readers to the very sensible letter on this subject from a Calcutta correspondent, which we publish elsewhere. It is, of course, to the interests of Islam that every Muslim nation should have direct relations with the Khilafat in matters purely Islamic; and it is strange that so many Muslims seem unable to perceive that such a unity in matters religious and educational would be more valuable in the present epoch of Islamic history than the identification of the Khilafat with the military power of any Muslim State. As our correspondent points out, the Khalifa needs what are called temporal powers "only at the time of a Jihad, when it should be incumbent on every Mussulman to come under the banner of the Khalifa and to obey his command." Our correspondent evidently is thinking of a holy war for the defence of Islam as a whole when he uses the term Jihad. We attach a larger meaning, the Coranic meaning, to the word. And we should say that the spiritual and temporal power of the Khilafat are solely for the furtherance of *Jihad*, a term which signifies the whole effort of the Muslims for good against evil, first in their own body, and then outside it, including education and reform both social and religious. This effort may require the Muslim to meet his death upon the battle-field, but it begins in his own heart and extends through the Muslim brotherhood to the world at large. "The greatest of Jihad is the conquest of passion", said the Holy Prophet. Jihad has nothing whatever to do with politics as understood to-day, and it will only lead to strife when mixed with politics. The way of true Jihad has always been the way of lasting peace. Let the Khilafat therefor be placed above politics, and let every Muslim take his orders from it for *jihad* only.

Charkha in Germany.

When Mahatma Gandhi began his spirited campaign in favour of the Charkha, Anglo-Indian *pundits* and half-baked economists all over the country poured ridicule on the idea and said that he was putting back the clock of progress in India by introducing the antiquated spinning wheel. But a time soon came when the whole country was converted and the Charkha was seen in almost every household. Now and again we hear, from disinterested sources, of the good that the Charkha is doing to the poor dwellers in the villages, but those who are addicted to the use of foreign cloth remain as unconvinced as ever. No one can deny that even to-day Germany is one of the most advanced countries in the world and yet even there there has been a revival of the spinning wheel. The German Department of Labour calculates that there are 500,000 hand-operated spindles in Bavaria alone for spinning flax and only lately nearly 240 small linen factories have been opened up in small towns to spin hand-made yarn. The report says: "Similar conditions obtain in the Saxon and Silesian linen districts, where factory-made linen can hardly compete with hand-made qualities." This revival is due to the dearness of machine-made cloth and poor people are thus able to clothe themselves cheap by employing their leisure hours in spinning and weaving and it is fast becoming a cottage industry in Germany. The Liberals who scoffed at Charkha and Khaddar a short while ago have seen fit to pass a resolution in favour of Khaddar at the recent Conference held in Poona, and that is some gain. We hope they will not stop at merely giving their lip sympathy, but will do something tangible. In this respect at least they can join the Non-co-operators in banishing poverty and disease from this land. What Germany is doing India can certainly do, and the problem of poverty is more pressing in India.

Hospital Accommodation in Bombay.

We are glad His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson has lost no time in tackling the problem of hospital accommodation in this city. His Government have invited the Corporation to send four or five members to discuss the question with the Minister in charge. Some time ago the Municipal Commissioner, at the request of the Corporation, made a lengthy report on the accommodation available in the city, both in private and public hospitals, and it revealed a very unfortunate state of things. The Government letter says that only 526 beds are at the disposal of the public for the treatment of general diseases "excluding maternity hospitals and infectious diseases hospital, or approximately one bed for every 2,000 of the population." This is, indeed, a grave state of things and compares most unfavourably with the hospital accommodation available in other cities. While Lahore has 7.2 beds per 1,000 inhabitants, Bombay has only .5 for the same number. The flow of charity in Bombay is constant and yet it is strange there are few hospitals in Bombay where the poor and the suffering can go when ill. Even with the addition of 200 beds which the new King Edward Memorial Hospital is expected to provide, the provision in Bombay will be less than 1 bed per thousand inhabitants. Neither the Corporation nor the Government have done much to remove this blot, for the simple reason that an agreement was arrived some years ago whereby the Corporation was to pay a certain amount to the Government for the upkeep of certain hospitals over which the former had no control and each party fought shy of increasing its liability and tried to put the burden on the shoulders of the other. This game of hide and seek has gone for a long time and the public were only awakened from their apathy by the J. J. Hospital scandal. We hope the conference of members of the Corporation and the Minister will be fruitful of good results, as Government themselves admit that the hospital accommodation in the city "is far below the standard which Government are confident the Municipal Corporation would desire to see attained."

Indian Coal Production.

The report on the production and consumption of coal in India is an interesting document as much in what it states as in what it omits to state. The total production in 1922 amounted to a little over 19 million tons as against the record output of 22½ million tons in 1919. To those who believe only in the motive supplied by monetary gain as the sole sufficing impetus for action, it would be an interesting conundrum to inquire and explain how it is that in spite of the price in 1919 being only Rs. 4/8 per ton at pit's mouth the production was a record in that year, while in 1922, in spite of the price being Rs. 7/11 per ton, the output did not only not keep up the rate of 1919 but actually fell off by some 15 per cent. The fact is the Indian coal industry has been demoralised by the panicky precipitancy with which long-term contracts for coal delivery to railways were placed with the colliery companies by the railway authorities or their agents at unpardonably high prices. Coupled with the increase in the railway rates and the surcharge the coal prices have become so high that Indian coal has practically been excluded from the industrial establishments on the western coast of India. It is true the steamer freight on Bengal coal has fallen as under:

Calcutta to—	1920 Rs.	1921 Rs.	1922 Rs.
Bombay	21/7	13/13	10/
Madras	12/	8/6	7/5
Rangoon	11/12	8/2	9/4
Karachi	22/8	14/11	10/8

And to this fall, if to anything, we must be indebted for the still continued import by sea of Indian coal into these southern and western stations. But the imports of foreign coal into British India, which had been practically discontinued in the war years, rose to 1½ million tons in 1921-22, and fell again in the following year but are still very considerable. Coal, however, is an essential of modern industry, which cannot be allowed to vary in price and supply in this erratic manner and cannot yet be protected in the usual manner, since such an action would unduly penalise the other industries. The system of coal control introduced during the war and post-war period gave rise to too much corruption to be lightly resorted to again. So the only thing to keep up the coal production of India, and to encourage the exploitation of the still unexplored coal resources of India is to bring the entire industry under State control, and work it in aid of the provincial or imperial finances.

THE NATIONAL FACT.

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

(By P. R. LELE.)

Maulana Mahomed Ali's statement that *Mahatma Gandhi is the most effective Fact* is pregnant with almost inexhaustible meaning. It is merely because a great number of prominent educated men, who remained in Mahatma's fold during his freedom, drifted from his path and made others drift, that the intercommunal trouble arose. It is the mentality of these educated eminents that reoriginated and rekindled the dying embers of intercommunal jealousy. Lala Lajpat Rai said in one of his recent writings that the "Racial distrust" in India is one of the bureaucracy's contribution to the complexity of the Indian problem.

In India words have very strange significations and the "Indian Civil Service" is a typical instance. An ex-Minister of U.P. the veriest pillar of sixteen annas moderation, the quintessence of that spirit which made some Indians Moderates first and Indians afterwards (which is typically absent from Mr. Sastri's mind), Mr. Chintamani said, after two years and more of warmest and closest co-operation with I.C.S. officers, that that particular community was *not Indian*, was *not Civil* and was *not Service*. The idea of service is entirely absent in the British made atmosphere in India. The generality of Indians began learning English—which, by the bye, is the only meaning of education in India—because it gave power, influence and superiority. Exceptions, it is said, prove the rule. With the aid of this dictum, I shall maintain that every educated Indian eradicated all idea of "service" from his mind, having only the lesson set by the I.C.S. for his ideal. The educated Indian has always been characterised by arrogance and presumption.

Exploiting the Masses

That this is correct will be generally admitted by many though that admission may be like the Imperial Conference Resolution of 1921 to which Mr. Churchill the then Secretary of State for the Colonies was a party and which later on he had no hesitation in declaring to be a mere principle to be modified in actual application. Even a casual observer in India during these twenty-two months will be able to see how far this same notion has been prevailing. That the *educated* Indian is mostly characterised by arrogance and presumption, and is mostly prompted by the love of power and influence is amply demonstrated by the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim, a Bengali Mahomedan member of the Council of State in the two letters he has contributed to the "Servant" of Calcutta. A few sentences are deliberately quoted here:

"About 95 per cent. of the Government servants and members of the learned profession were Musalmans..... Thus were the avenues of wealth and influence closed to the Musalmans of Bengal who gradually got excluded from the share in office emoluments which they once enjoyed..... A fair number of Musalmans got themselves qualified for the service, but only a few of them could succeed in entering it."

The whole of the Hon. Member's contribution has been characterised by this spirit. That I have not done him injustice by doing that most familiar thing called "stripping words of their context" will be proved by the very last para in which he describes the Reforms of 1919 as "political concessions" and the policy of the Parliament to be one of making "over-tipsy successive instalments of power and prestige." "Now that there is more to fight for, the more is there a risk of periodical repetition of Shahabad and Moplah atrocities unless the classes and the masses in all communities are committed to an equitable and binding pact..... It is not religion but Government service and administrative power which are at the bottom of all the trouble." Poor Masses! Poor Moplahs! They are to be exploited by any and every person. It is wrong to bring in the masses into the conflict about "loaves and fishes." Mr Abdul Karim himself admits that the "orderlies" are almost all Musalmans, meaning that the masses of the Mahomedans have no grievance in respect of Government service. It is the classes only that are discontented and distrustful. Being themselves weakened and unable to fight, the "discontented B.A.s" exploit the masses to whom the appeal is as it has always to be, *religious*. The educated exploit for their purposes the masses, sincere love of religion. That is the real meaning of the Hon. Member's admission—which perhaps he is himself unaware of having expressed.

A Queer Mentality

A person frankly in a distinguishable camp is always preferable to an indeterminate person in the same camp. It is such a happy matter to see a clear expression of a point of view opposed to one's point of view. The standpoint of the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim is precisely the opposite of Mahatma's. Influence and Lucre are emphasised by the Hon. Member, while service and sacrifice are emphasised by the Mahatma. It is fortunate that there are great Musalmans like Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Dr. Syed Mahomed and Janab Yakub Hasan who have caught the contagion of Mahatma. (The names of lay Moslems are deliberately chosen to the exclusion of Ulema like Maulanas Abdul Bari, Azad Subhani, Husain Ahmed etc.). It is, however, worth while knowing that those Moslems, who share the mentality of the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim did find time to reconsolidate their position. Their way is to whet and satisfy and again whet by that satisfaction the sensitiveness of the two communities. That is the politician's way and to this purpose does the politician use the maxim "nothing succeeds like success." The politician always wants to keep some-

(Continued on page 10.)

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY

WHEN LABOUR RULES

"INDIA WOULD PROVE A TEST."

HER CONVERSION INTO SELF GOVERNING DOMINION.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 12

Col. Josiah Wedgewood, whom the Cabinet-makers in the Liberal papers, to-day, declare will probably be Secretary of State for India, speaking at a conference of the University Labour Federation at Toynbee Hall, said the Labour Party would welcome the assumption, by Self-governing Dominions, of further responsibility for foreign affairs as well as domestic affairs. Labour regarded emigration as an invaluable outlet for British people. They only opposed the assumption that it would solve unemployment, and they did not wish emigration to be utilised as a means for supplying cheap labour to planters and manufacturers in the Colonies.

India would prove a test of the Labour Government. The Labour Party hoped to overcome difficulty by accelerating the conversion of India into a Self-governing Dominion. This depended not merely on matters of finance, defence and internal order but the winning of Indian nationalists to meet them half way. Self-government must be restrained in the various Colonies until people were fit for it. The question of developing the trade and industry of these countries must be regulated by knowledge. The aim of the Labour Party was a British Commonwealth of the people of various colours and a free Union of free peoples.—Reuter.

CABINET MEETING

WHY KING'S SPEECH IS NOT TO BE BROADCASTED

LEAFIELD, Jan. 12.

The Cabinet again sat for two hours and a quarter yesterday. Further meeting has been arranged for Monday afternoon. It is understood that the object of these further meetings is to deal with the routine business which has accumulated and which the Ministers are anxious to clear up before anything more occurs in the House of Commons. It is reported that the Cabinet considered the question whether or not permission should be given for the broadcasting of the King's speech by wireless telephony and after full consideration it was decided that such permission could not be granted. The Cabinet has laid down a rule that political speeches must not be broadcasted and the question to be considered by the Ministers is whether the speech came within the category of political utterances in view of the fact that it is always prepared by one political party as the expression of the party's intentions. It was strongly felt by many Ministers that the first speech from His Majesty to broadcast should be on some question of vital national importance and entirely of non-party character.—B.O.W.

THE FIUME QUESTION.

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT LIKELY.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Belgrade.—The Little Entente Conference has noted with satisfaction the easing of the Yugoslavian-Italian situation in which the settlement of the Fiume question constitutes the first step. The newspaper "Vreme" states that the Fiume question can be regarded as definitely settled and adds that an Italo-Yugoslavian political agreement is anticipated in Rome and Belgrade.—Reuter.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS CHARGED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

Paris.—The Communist Deputy, Cachin and the managers of the newspaper "Humanite" and "Internationale" are charged with inciting the military to disobedience by means of anarchistic article published in December.—Reuter.

SWISS CHALLENGE FOR DAVIS CUP

LONDON, Jan. 13.

New York.—Switzerland has challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.
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MAHATMA'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

TEMPERATURE NORMAL.

QUESTION OF RELEASE,

"LET AGITATION BE ON PROPER LINES"

MR. SASTRI'S STATEMENT OF INTERVIEW.

Sunday, 5 p. m.

The Director of Information announced on Sunday at 5 p. m: Mr. Gandhi's condition this morning was as good as could be expected His temperature was normal and the doctors are so far quite satisfied with the result of the operation.

Mr. Mathooradas Tricumjee wired from Poona at 5·50 p. m. yesterday:— "Saw Mahatmaji to-day afternoon in the Hospital. Appendicitis operated upon. Condition so far satisfactory."

LOOKING CHEERFUL

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m. Jan. 14.

Dr. V. D. Phatak, visited Mahatmaji this morning. He had no fever and his pulse was all right. He was looking cheerful. He is taking sips of hot water now and then and some lemon juice. He is kept in a private special surgical ward under the care of a special European nurse. All the medical staff is looking after him with respectful attention. Dressing was changed this morning and wound was found quite healthy. There was very little discharge from the appendicular abscess. Col. Maddock has ordered dressing to be changed twice a day.

THE OPERATION.

At ten o'clock last night the operation commenced. Col. Maddock was operating, Dr. V. B. Gokhale and Major Coulti assisting. The I. G. P. and the Surgeon-General were present. Dr. Date acted as chloroformist. Dr. Phatak, as desired by Mahatmaji, was present as non-official doctor. The operation was complete at 11 p.m. and it was very skilfully performed. Mahatmaji was then removed to his room. According to the nurses' official report, he came round after about an hour and a half as he was given an injection of morphia before the operation to alleviate shock and pains. He had some winks of sleep now and then. He did not suffer any troubles as an after-effect of chloroform.

PRAYER FOR HIS RECOVERY.

Dr. V. D. Phatak and Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri are allowed to see him at any time. Mr. H. G. Phatak also visited Mahatmaji as the latter expressed his desire to see him. Mr. N. C. Kelkar is not here and Mr. S. M. Paranjpye, though on sick bed, was present in the hospital at the time of the operation. The news was wired to Maulana Mahomed Ali and Satyagrahaasiram of Sabarmati by Mr. Nimbkar, the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee. Prayers were offered for his speedy recovery at yesterday's public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Vaidya, where Messrs. Damle and Deo spoke on the Cocanada Congress.

NO NEED FOR ANXIETY

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m. Jan. 14.

I interviewed Colonel Maddock, the Civil Surgeon and Dr. Dudley, the House-Surgeon of the Sassoon Hospital. Both were hopeful about Mahatmaji's health. The Colonel told me that Mahatmaji was decidedly better than what he was yesterday but the cause of anxiety is not gone. A medical adviser of note gave me the following opinion about Bapu's health: "No fever now; pulse good; general condition so far nice. He is cheerful and slept very well last night. He will pull through. No anxiety."

MR. SASTRI'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 13.
Recd. 2 a.m., Jan. 14.

The Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri P. C. has issued the following statement to the press.

I was called suddenly to the Sassoon Hospital yesterday night to see Mahatma Gandhi. In view of the profound interest that the matter would have for the public I venture to make the following statement:

Dr. V. B. Gokhale came to me about 8-45 p.m. just as I was finishing my dinner and told me how the Yerrowda authorities had removed Mr. Gandhi to the Sassoon Hospital where he was in charge. He was about to be operated upon for appendicitis. As the case was serious the patient had been asked whether he would like any doctor friends of his to be sent for. He had mentioned Doctor Dalal of Bombay and Doctor Jivraj Mehta who was in Baroda. Both had been wired to and attempts had been made, but in vain, to get at Doctor Dalal on the phone. Meanwhile, in view of the patient's temperature and pulse, it had been decided to perform the operation immediately and he was asked whether he would like to have any friends brought to see him. He mentioned me, Doctor Phatak of the Non-cooperation Party and Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Doctor Gokhale and I started at once and took Doctor Phatak on the way, Mr. Kelkar being away at Satara. On my entering the room we greeted each other and I enquired how he felt as to the operation. He answered firmly that the doctors had come to a definite conclusion and he was content to abide by it. In reply to further inquiry he said that he had full confidence in the medical men about him and that they had been very kind and very careful. Should there arise any public agitation, he added, then it should be made known that he had no complaint whatever to make against the authorities.

Mr. Gandhi also said that so far as the care of his body went their treatment left nothing to be desired.

Then I enquired if Mrs. Gandhi had been informed of his condition. He said that she did not know the latest developments but she knew that for some time he had not been well and he expected to hear from her. He then made enquiries of my wife and of my colleagues in the Servants of India Society viz Messrs. Devadhar, Joshi, Patwardhan and Kunzru.

"Have your frequent journeys out of India benefited your health," asked the Mahatma.

"SEE HOW MY HAND TREMBLES."

Doctor Phatak then read a draft statement to be signed by Mr. Gandhi conveying his consent to the operation. After hearing it once, Mr. Gandhi put on his spectacles and read it himself. Then he said he would like the wording changed and asked Colonel Maddock who was in the room what he thought. The Colonel said that Mr. Gandhi knew best how to put it in appropriate language, and that his own suggestion would not be of much value. Then he dictated a statement which I took down in pencil. It was addressed to Colonel Maddock who was to perform the operation. The letter acknowledged the exceeding kindness and attention which he had received from Colonel Maddock, the Surgeon-General and other medical men and stated he had the utmost confidence in Colonel Maddock, his officers and attendants. It proceeded to thank the Government for their considerateness in allowing him to send for his own doctors, but as they could not be got in spite of the best attempts made by Colonel Maddock and as delay would in the opinion of the Colonel involve serious risk he requested him to perform the operation at once. When it was finished I read it out to him once. Then he called Colonel Maddock to his side and I read it again at his desire Colonel Maddock was quite satisfied and remarked "of course, you know best how to put it in proper language." He then drew up his knees in proper posture for signing the paper which he did in pencil. His hand shook very much and I noticed that he did not dot the "I" at the end. He remarked to the doctor "See how my hand trembles. You will have to put

(Continued on next page.)

THE SEPARATIST QUESTION.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING.

"TIMES'" TRIBUTE TO BELGIUM

LEAFIELD, Jan. 12.

Although France has now adhered to the British view that the decrees of "the Autonomous Government of Palatinate" should not be validated by the Rhineland High Commission, other matters arising out of the Palatinate question are still the subject of discussion. Decrees would automatically have come into operation to-day had it not been that an agreement to postpone their application has now been reached. Ratification would, in the opinion of the British Government, have implied a *de facto* recognition of the Government which has not established its claim to legality. It is stated in the press that Belgium from the outset postulated that registration of decrees did not mean the recognition of the Autonomous Government and the Belgian Government at once agreed to the British proposal that ratification should be suspended pending inquiry.

The "Times" pays a warm tribute to the constant and assiduous efforts of Belgium to reconcile conflicting views which, it remarks deserve greater consideration than has hitherto been accorded to them. The British Government's decision to place itself in possession of first-hand information as to the course of events in the Palatinate has encountered unexpected objections in Paris.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the British proposal is that Mr. Clive, the British Consul-General at Munich should proceed to the Palatinate, which is in the Bavarian territory and therefore within the area in which he is in charge of British interests and that he should report to London on the condition prevailing in that district. The "Telegraph" suspects that the French have misunderstood the British regarding Mr. Clive's visit and expresses surprise that the right to make visit should be challenged.

CONNIVANCE OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

"The "Times" in a leading article says "Inquiry is urgently needed. The Palatinate which lies so curiously separated from its parent State of Bavaria by the river Rhine and portions of Baden and Hess have not escaped the attention of France, any more than other German territory lying to the west of the Rhine. While other people were not looking, the local representative of the Rhineland High Commission seems to have shown himself a singularly diligent disciple of the school that looks upon the Rhine as the best and only natural frontier of France on the North-East. German Separatists could hardly have made much headway without his support, tacit or active". After tracing recent events in the Separatists' movement in the Palatinate the "Times" repeats, "It is incredible that these proceedings should have been carried out with the connivance of French authorities". The paper concludes by referring to the somewhat similar situation in the Ruhr district which it says is purely German and is being more or less successfully denationalised by French influence.—B. O W.

FRONTIER SITUATION

SCOUT PARTY AMBUSHED

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

News from Waziristan shows that a party of South Waziristan Scouts engaged on road protection duty near Kotkai and Takki Zum was ambushed on the 10th instant by a party of Mahsuds. The Scouts lost five men killed and three rifles carried off. One Mahsud was killed.

KANYAKUBJA YUWAK SAMMELAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 11.

The opening session of All India Kanyakubja Yuwak Sammelan holds its session on the 9th and 10th February 1924, during the Basant Panchmi holidays under the presidentship of Raja Sahab Pandit Krishnadutt Dube M.L.C., of Jaunpore. Delegates will be lodged at the big dharamshalas. Every necessary arrangement has been made for their comfort. Kanyakubja scholars, Pandits Dharmacharyas, Vaidyas, and other people are cordially invited to send their delegates in large numbers. Many important topics on social and moral subjects are to be considered.

SENSATIONAL SHOOTING INCIDENT.

BENGALI DESPERADO'S EXPLOITS.

EUROPEAN KILLED, CHASERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

A wanton shooting affray took place, this morning, in Chowringhee, the European quarter of the city, in which a European gentleman lost his life and three chauffeurs were wounded, early this morning. Mr. Earnest Day of the Indian General Steam Navigation Company was out for a constitutional and when he was near the junction of Chowringhee Road and Park Street, a decently dressed young Bengalee unexpectedly opened fire on him and literally riddled his body with seven shots. Mr. Day staggered and fell down unconscious. He was removed to the hospital where he died. After this incident the assailant rushed down Park Street and was chased by a taxi-driver in his taxi. He turned round and fired at the driver, the bullet entering his abdomen. The quite unconcerned assailant proceeded along the road and seriously injured another chauffeur who chased him. Continuing his course, the man came up to the residence of Colonel Harold Brown, saw a motor car standing in front of the gate, went up to the chauffeur and asked him to drive him to Wellesly Street. The chauffeur refusing, he fired at him, but fortunately the bullet only grazed his left hip and caused a slight abrasion. When he came near Ripon Street, Mr. A. W. Ogg of the Calcutta Tramways Company, who at that moment happened to pass by, noticed a revolver in the young man's hand and immediately seized him. Some constables rushed up and helped him to overpower the armed man. In his possession were found a Hauser automatic pistol and a five-chambered revolver and a fairly large number of live cartridges. Mr. Day and the two wounded chauffeurs were removed to the hospital where Mr. day died. The condition of the chauffeurs is critical and their dying declarations were recorded by magistrates.

MISTAKEN FOR POLICE OFFICER

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 13.

According to the "Statesman" investigations point to the fact that Mr. Day was shot in mistake for a high police official. The paper says there is the strongest evidence that the outrage was committed by a prominent member of the Revolutionary party of Bengal. The cartridges used were of the continental type which cannot be purchased in India and the same were used in the murder of the Sankaritolla Postmaster in August last.

LITTLE ENTENTE CONFERENCE

COMPLETE AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Belgrade.—The little Entente Conference has resulted in a complete agreement to continue the policy of peace in foreign affairs. It is noted with satisfaction that the difficulties between Yugo-Slavia and Italy are being overcome and an amicable solution is likely.—Reuter.

GREEK PREMIERSHIP.

VENIZELOS' ACCEPTANCE.

LONDON, January 11.

Athens.—Rousses will be Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

LONDON-VIENNA WIRELESS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Wireless Telegraph service has been opened between London and Vienna.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Zanzibar.—The Empire cruise battleships have arrived here.—Reuter.

The S.S. "Kashmir," on arrival at Plymouth, on Saturday morning, reported that she encountered a succession of gales all the way from Gibralter. The wind at times was over 80 miles an hour, and tremendous seas were experienced. A tidal wave was observed in the vicinity of Cape Roca.—Reuter.

SWIMMING RACE IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Sydney.—In the New South Wales swimming championship, a 16-year old boy named Alan Charlton won 440 yards in five minutes 11 and 4/5 seconds, defeating the Swede Arneberg, by 20 yards. The times with Borg's world's record at Stockholm in 1922.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ELECTIONS

ZAGLULISTS SWEEP THE BOARD.

PRIME MINISTER DEFEATED

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Cairo.—In to-day's elections, the Zaglulists swept the board, 101 candidates out of 109 being elected. The remaining 105 results will be known to-morrow. The Prime Minister was defeated. Elections passed off quietly.—Reuter.

ANGLO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

YUSSUF KEMAL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Yussuf Kemal, in an interview with Reuter, in London, believed the future Anglo-Turkish relations would be friendly. He had come with the hope of furthering this object. Negotiations would shortly begin on the subject of Mosul. The Turkish Government were of opinion that Constantinople was most suitable for a meeting place. Yussuf Kemal, pending the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty will be termed the Diplomatic Agent, not Ambassador.—Reuter.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

HEAVY SEAS PREVENT RESCUE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Heavy seas all day rendered impossible further operations on L24 on which the hope of saving the life has definitely been abandoned by the Admiralty. It is understood no attempt will be made to raise the submarine, but it is hoped the diver's report, in due course, will throw further light on the cause of the disaster.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY OF FRANCE AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Among the numerous telegrams on the loss of L24 is one from President Millerand, conveying France's sympathy with the British Empire. The King has replied alknowledging the Empire's profound appreciation. The French Minister of Marine telegraphed the French Navy's condolences with the British Navy. President Cosgrave sent the Irish Free State Government's sympathy.—Reuter.

WRECK LOCATED

LEAFIELD, Jan. 12.

The wreck which is believed to be that of the lost submarine L24 was discovered early yesterday morning by means of Light Ray apparatus from P 38 and was afterwards definitely located by trawlers "Trawo" and "Burslem" which were among the boats engaged in sweeping operations. They were able to pass, however, round the wreck and buoys were dropped.

The "Morning Post" correspondent, however, states that hopes of raising her for the present are very slender owing to the state of the sea which is as bad as it could possibly be for raising the submerged wreck.

The most efficient diving apparatus in the British Navy and also the most powerful lighters for raising the submarine are on the scene, but the divers have been unable to go down and the salvage of the lost vessel may be a matter of some days yet even in favourable weather conditions. Last night the wind increased to a gale and put an end to any further salvage work. Operations will be resumed at the earliest possible moment.—B.O.W.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

NO POSSIBILITY OF EARLY STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The Secretary of the Locomotive Engineers' Society, to-day stated a strike could not occur immediately. He asserted that it would stop all goods and passenger traffic into London. The Society comprises 59,000 drivers and firemen, but as the National Union of Railwaymen, which accepted the Wages Board's award, claims to have a considerable number of drivers and firemen in its membership, the companies might be able to run modified services. It is believed, that failing a settlement, the strike will synchronise with the coming operation of the finding of the Wages Board which the companies may decree any time after January 19th.—Reuter.

EAST AND WEST.

INDIAN ELECTIONS.

"CRUCIAL TIME FOR CONSTITUTION"

BRITISH WEEKLY PRESS COMMENTS.

The result of the Indian election seems to be less alarming than might at first sight be supposed, writes the "Spectator." In broad outline the extremist Swaraj Party has gained about a third of the total representation in the Legislative Assembly, and on the average about the same proportion in the Provincial Assemblies, with the exception of Bengal, where they have secured a clear majority. This would indeed be alarming if it represented a corresponding movement of opinion towards revolutionary doctrine, but it must be remembered that this is the first election in which the extreme party has consented to take part. The moderate and reasonable character of the last Legislatures was largely due to the fact that many prominent Liberals were returned unopposed by extremists. Thus the Legislatures worked on the whole smoothly and well and established a considerable hold upon popular confidence. The Swaraj Party found that it must enter the political arena if it was to maintain its influence, and accordingly decided to contest the next elections. It hoped that it would secure sweeping majorities and reduce the present constitution to a farce by obstructing every measure in the Legislatures. The Party is said to be bitterly disappointed at having secured, except in Bengal, only a third of the representation and indeed it would seem as if the result of these new elections, the first at which it has put its strength into the field, marked, in reality, a movement of opinion towards the Right rather than the Left.

* * * *

On the other hand, it is idle to pretend that the new Legislatures will be either as experienced or as easy to work with as the old. The bad tactics of the Swaraj Party gave a chance to the Indian experiment, but that breathing space is now over, and the extremists will have everywhere to be reckoned with. The Government has evidently an extremely difficult time ahead of it. We publish in our leading columns an article from Lord Inchcape, who, with his Retrenchment Committee, has done so much to put Indian finances on a sound basis. It is, of course, on sound finance or the reverse that the Indian Government, like all other Governments in difficulty, must stand or fall, and it is a good augury that Lord Inchcape, after his exhaustive inquiry into Indian resources, can write in a hopeful spirit.

Extremists in council.

The outstanding event of the week in Indian politics has been Lord Lytton's invitation to the Swaraj or Extremist group to form a Ministry in Bengal, and the definite but courteous refusal of their leader to take an active part in working the Dyarchy which they are pledged to bring to an end, writes the "Near East". It is not altogether easy to follow the criticisms which have been passed on Lord Lytton's action by some of our contemporaries. The Swaraj group does not form a majority of the Bengal Council, or even of the elected members, but it is numerically the strongest group, and the principle is now fairly established that a Governor must be guided by numerical strength. Presumably, the next offer will be made to the next largest group, and Bengal, like this country, may have to worry through a period of instability, with ample opposition but no dominant party in power, until some sort of coalition evolves. The evolution ought to be easier there than here, because the groups have less cohesion than our old-established parties, and if the process is found to be inconvenient, Bengal must console herself with the reflection that politically she is quite in the fashion of the moment.

Even in India Bengal is not likely to have a monopoly of this political instability, though the reported results of the elections are still in many cases obscure, and particular interest attaches to what Lord Reading has been saying on the subject during his extended tour. From the extracts from his speeches which have been distributed by the India Office we gather that his attitude is one of cautious hopefulness. He recognises that there must be some awkwardness at first, but he trusts that the men who have in the past stood outside the Constitution will yield by degrees to the environment now that they have come inside, and will learn to appreciate the advantages of sober and steady work. Whatever the ultimate result, we are convinced that this is the right attitude at the present juncture. There is no room for what Indians call *zidd*, and trade unions call "victimisation." Many of the Extremists realise that they made a false start; not all of them are so bent on destruction as their published programmes suggest, and all concerned should make it as easy as possible for waverers to settle down comfortably as constitutional legislators.

Crucial year for Reforms.

It is in the Central Legislature that the Swarajists have secured the challenging position, with a strong group, apparently, of about forty, writes the "New Statesman". Its principal members are a noteworthy half-dozen of irreconcilables. They include three important men from Bombay: Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Mohammedan; Mr. V. Patel, the leader in Western India of the latest form of the commercial boycott policy; and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, who was for many years the chief lieutenant of that remarkable extremist, the late B. G. Tilak. The two Swaraj leaders of the United Provinces—Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Motilal Nehru—belong to this group, as also does Mr. Bepin, Ch. Pal, of Bengal, a rhetorician who, in the pre-Gandhi days, shared with Tilak the glory of being the first evangelist to carry the revolutionary doctrine beyond the educated classes and into the multitude. This company of extremists may not prove to be as compact as it looks, for its members are all men of pronounced individuality. Some of them are known to be politically ambitious, and to have joined the Gandhi crusade against both their instincts and their designs. But at any rate they are to set out next month as a group, and their initial tactics have already been announced.

Difficult and stormy times in the new Assemblies are plainly enough foreshadowed, and we may be certain that 1924 will prove to be a crucial year for the Indian Constitution. Nevertheless, there are to be observed many signs of a relative optimism in official quarters. The Viceroy, Lord Reading, has just completed a long tour—the most extensive enterprise of the kind undertaken by the head of the Government since pre-war days. As such enterprises are reckoned, it has been successful. Bombay has undergone a change of governorship with much less demonstration of hostility to the retiring Governor, Sir George Lloyd, than might have been expected. In Bengal, Lord Lytton has been reviewing the outlook, and he appears to have noted one circumstance only as the basis of a public warning: a certain revival, in a province which has a dark record in this respect, of what is called revolutionary crime, after a period during which this particular form of violence has been markedly absent from India. Here, by the way, in the almost complete disappearance, for two or three years, of organised anarchical crime, we have the one communal benefit which the official chroniclers agree in attributing to Mr. Gandhi's anti-violence crusade. And if, now, Bengal or any other province is to be cursed by fresh outbreaks, we shall doubtless have the Non-Co-operation papers (at present comprising by far the largest part of the Indian Press) asking scornfully what else the Government could expect, seeing that it saw fit last year to remove the one man who possessed the power of restraining an awakened people. Meanwhile, however, there can be no doubt as to the general official optimism; and it is backed up by many of the chapters in the Moral and Material Progress Report (Cmd. 1961, 2s. 6d.), which students of contemporary India have come to look upon, since its transformation in the hands of Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, the Indian Government's Director of Information, as one of the most interesting blue books published in the Empire.

His review is valuable directly for its condensation of the facts of the official Indian year. But it is most illuminating perhaps by reason of its picture, implied rather than specifically drawn, of the greater and wider Indian movement: that is, the extraordinary awakening of a vast population—a phenomenon hardly reflected in the activities of the little electorate, less than six millions in all, by which the Legislative Assemblies have now, for the second time, been called into existence.

The Khilafat.

A cynical observer might make great play with the fact that though not long ago Great Britain was being threatened in India with the terrible results that would follow any disrespect shown by her to the Caliphate as the centre of the Moslem world, the Caliphate has been reduced to insignificance by the action of the Turks themselves, who are the trustees of that sacred office. It cannot be pointed out too clearly that whatever may happen the British Government regards the problem of the Caliphate as a matter entirely for Moslems. Nobody here wants to move a finger to influence their decisions one way or another. Ismet Pasha's complaint that Great Britain is carrying on an intrigue is, of course, based upon pure ignorance, writes the "Spectator."

Afghan Situation.

There is no question, it is said officially, of any ultimatum to Afghanistan involving the possibility of war. Perhaps not, but it is a fact hitherto suppressed that we have threatened to break off diplomatic relations until the Amir makes some serious effort to bring to book the assassins and kidnappers who have been raiding the border, and unless he stops his subsidies to hostile tribesmen. The Amir, I understand, has plaintively told us that he must have troops to restore order, that his people object to conscription, and that to enforce it he has been compelled to imitate a method of punishment once evolved in India, and blow Afghan conscientious objectors from the mouths of cannon in Kandahar. This may have its humorous side, except to the victims. But the situation is serious. There is one German General in the Amir's army, several German Colonels of artillery, between thirty and forty Turkish officers, and, not less alarming, a French Archæological Mission on Afghan territory. M. Chicherin in Moscow has received a garbled version of the situation. It is not true, as he told correspondents there, that we have demanded any breach between Afghanistan and Russia. We do object, of course, to Bolshevik intrigues against India. I am afraid our enemies have succeeded, for the time, in undermining our influence with the Amir. That Monarch has, however, taken some measures in response to our demands, and firm diplomacy on our part will probably prevent the danger of war.

War would be a very annoying and inconvenient thing for us, but ruinous for the Afghans, as they well know, writes the "Outlook."

Sir George Lloyd.

Nowadays a Triumph is not offered to the returning Proconsul, least of all in Christmas week, and Sir George Lloyd's arrival from Bombay will create little stir, but he brings with him a record of work for which India and the Empire should be profoundly grateful, writes the "Near East." Viewed from this distance, his governorship has been marked by a rare combination of vision and driving-power. Quick to see what was wanted, he was able also to get things done, or at least to set the wheels moving at high speed, and it is something for one man, working under acute financial stress, to have brought into sight a new Egypt as well as a new Bombay; but, apart from these spectacular developments, the Presidency bears the mark of his hand in nearly every department of its economic life, and, as a correspondent has pointed out in "The Times", he is responsible, among other institutions, for the establishment of the Labour Bureau, which has so rapidly created a new era in our knowledge of the urban problems of India. It is pleasant to know that, while a section of politicians held aloof, Bombay as a whole, and the working classes in particular, gave him an exceptionally cordial farewell; we hope he will now enjoy a good holiday, and then come back to the Empire's work.

European Units.

Not long ago I was looking through some old papers to seek for the reason for the abolition of the European units of the East India Company's army. The Governor of the Bombay Presidency considered that they were morally inferior to the "Queen's Army", because they were conscious that they "did not fight the battles of England on the battlefields of Europe."—"Truth".

AKALI STRUGGLE.

THE NATION'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 12.

Sardar Mangal Singh, late editor of the "Akali," on his return from Cocanada interviewed said that if there was anything on which the whole Congress was united it was the Sikh situation. Frequent as were the references to the Akalis in the leaders' speeches, they evoked enthusiastic response from the public. The leaders showed full appreciation of the serious Akali situation. Akali *dewans* were attended by multitudes and the general public took lively interest in Akali demonstrations. The Congress, Khilafat and Jamait-ul-ulema and other important conferences passed resolutions of sympathy and support. The Congress Working Committee has been asked to put the Akali resolution into effective operation. Publicity work is being carried on by Acharya Gidwani with zeal. Sardar Mangalsingh looks forward to further tangible proposals for helping the Akalis. From what he saw at the Congress he felt confident that the Congress appeal to the country on behalf of the Akalis would meet with a generous response.

AKALI SATYAGRAHA AT JAITO.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ACCOUNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 12.

In the Akali leaders' trial to-day which was taken up for half a day only, the defence Counsels wanted to reserve cross-examination of the Superintendent of Police, Nabha, which the Court did not allow and thus it was given up.

Sir Zora Singh Nazim, District Magistrate of Nabha, stated that he had been posted at Jaito in September 1923 and he had seen Akali *Dewans* going on inside as well as out of Gurdwara and the jathas that poured in were told that they could not sit in *Dewan* but could go to Gurdwara for worship. The jathas refused to give any such undertaking as they said they were to obey the orders of the Sikh Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee. Witness had seen a procession of barefooted Akalis about 20 in number on 9th September who refused to disperse and were consequently arrested. Witness had received reports that Rasaldar Ranjodh Singh delivered lectures in consequence of which his arrest was ordered but as the Akalis prevented the orders being executed, the witness proceeded there with a posse of police. There was an Akali *Dewan* outside Gurdwara. The Akalis sitting in that *Dewan*, about 40 in number, were arrested. Rasaldar Ranjodh Singh had gone into the Gurdwara where witness with Sardar Gurdial Singh and Bachan Singh and a police force entered, where Akhand Path or incessant reading of holy scriptures was going on. The Akalis sitting there were arrested. Bhai Atma Singh was arrested. Witness remained at Jaito for another three months during which time jathas of Akalis continued to come and on their refusal to go to the Gurdwara merely for worship and for no other purpose were turned out of the state. Witness had seen various other Sikhs going to Gurdwara for worship.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

(Continued from previous page.)

this right." Colonel Maddock answered "O we will put tons and tons of strength into you."

AGITATION FOR RELEASE.

As the operation room was being got ready, the doctors went out and I found myself nearly alone with the Mahatma. After a remark or two of a purely personal nature I asked him whether he had anything particular to say. I noticed a touch of eagerness as he replied, as though he was waiting for an opportunity to say something. "If there is an agitation," he said, "for my release after the operation, which I do not wish, let it be on proper lines. My quarrel with the Government is there and will continue so long as the originating causes exist. Of course there can't be any conditions. If Government think they have kept me long enough they may let me go. That would be honourable. If they think I am an innocent man and that my motives have been good, that while I have a deep quarrel with the Government I love Englishmen and have many friends amongst them, they may release me. But it must not be on false issues. Any agitation must be kept on proper non-violent lines. Perhaps I have not expressed myself quite well but you had better put it in your own inimitable style." I mentioned the motions of which notice had been given in the Assembly and added that though Government might in other circumstances have opposed it, I expected that they would take a different line.

REFUSES TO GIVE MESSAGE.

I then pressed him again for a message to his people, his followers or the country. He was surprisingly firm on this subject. He said he was a prisoner of Government and he must observe the prisoner's code of honour scrupulously. He was supposed to be civilly dead. He had no knowledge of outside events and he could not have anything to do with the public and so he had no message.

MAHOMED ALI'S MESSAGE.

"How is it then that Mr. Mahomed Ali communicated a message as from you the other day?"

The words were scarcely out of my mouth when I regretted them but recall was impossible. He was obviously astonished at my question and exclaimed "Mr. Mahomed Ali! A message from me!" Luckily at this point the nurse came in with some articles of apparel for him and signalled to me to depart. In a few minutes he was shifted to the operation room.

LEADER OF SERENE VISION.

I sat outside marvelling at the exhibitions I had witnessed of high-mindedness, forgiveness, chivalry and love transcending ordinary human nature and what a mercy it was that the Non-co-operation movement should have had a leader of such serene vision and sensitiveness to honour! The Surgeon-General and the Inspector-General of Prisons were also there. I could see from their faces how anxious they were at the tremendous responsibility that lay on them. They said that the patient had borne the operation very well indeed, that some puss had come out and that it was a matter of congratulation that the operation had not been delayed any longer. The patient had had morphia and was expected to sleep soundly for some time longer when we dispersed.

I learnt from the doctor this morning that the patient's condition was thoroughly satisfactory. I have read out this statement to Doctor Phatak who approves of it and adds that his inquiry as to a message elicited the same sort of answer.

"A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION."

CONDITION OF MAHATMA ALL RIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

An examination of Mr. M. K. Gandhi by Colonel Maddock and a Committee of Doctors revealed the necessity of an immediate operation. Colonel Maddock performed the operation at 10 o'clock at night with the assistance of Colonel Hooten and Doctor Gokhale. The operation was successful. There had grown an abcess over Appendixi. A good deal of puss was taken off. Mr. Gandhi is alright, after the operation.

Hon'ble Mr. Sastri, Messrs. Paranjpye and Gokhale and Dr. Phatak were present in the hospital till midnight.

STOOD THE OPERATION VERY WELL

The Director of Information issues the following:—

"Owing to his being found to be suffering from abdominal pain and fever, Mr. Gandhi was removed from Yeroda Jail on Saturday morning and taken to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

An operation was performed in the evening, and Mr. Gandhi was found to be suffering from a suppurating appendix. The Civil Surgeon reports that Mr. Gandhi has stood the operation very well.

At the request of the Civil Surgeon, and also by the wish of Mr. Gandhi, Doctor Dalal was asked to proceed to Poona."

OPERATION ABSOLUTELY SATISFACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

Mr. Gandhi's health continues to be better, since after the operation he had no fever and when the wound was dressed at ten in the morning by Colonel Madock it was found to be all right. The operation has been found to be absolutely satisfactory. Dr. Dalal has come down from Bombay and he is perfectly satisfied. Every possible care is being taken and nothing is left to be desired in the matter of nursing and attendance. Mr. Gandhi is weak in physical strength but there is no cause for anxiety. The Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Sastri has issued a separate statement regarding Mr. Gandhi's health.

OPERATED WITH MAHATMA'S FULL CONSENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 13.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi was brought down from Yerowda jail to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona yesterday and there operated upon for appendicitis last night. It is understood his condition is quite satisfactory. The operation was performed with his full consent and desire. Rt. Hon'ble Sastri was present at the hospital throughout the operation.

"SUFFERING FROM FEVER SINCE SATURDAY"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 13.

A special supplement of the "Navajivan" issued to-day says that Miss Ansuya visited last Tuesday Mr. Indulal Yagnik in Yerowda Jail and learnt from him that Mr. Gandhi was suffering since Saturday from fever, which once rose to 102 degrees. Therefore Mr. Ramdas Gandhi enquired by wire about his father's health, to which the following wire was received last Friday:—"Your father suffering from ordinary fever. No cause for anxiety. You can see him when you like." Since then the Superintendent, Yerowda Jail wired yesterday evening saying "Your father removed to Sassoon Hospital, Poona."

ANGORA & THE KHILAFAT.

"A BONA-FIDE WARNING"

URGENCY OF INDIAN DEPUTATION.

THE AGHA KHAN INTERVIEWED.

H. H. The Agha Khan arrived in Bombay on Sunday morning by the s.s. "Dongola" from England. He was received on the Ballard Pier by a very large number of his followers, amongst whom were the leaders of the Shia community in Bombay. His Highness was good enough to give a representative of "The Chronicle" an interview, in the course of which he explained his motives for writing the now famous letter to Ismet Pasha. He said his only intension was to appeal to the Turks to make the Khilafat as strong as possible, in order that it might command the respect of the whole Islamic community, without any reference to sects. He amplified his views which he had already ventilated in the London "Times."

Questioned about the prospects of India in England, the Agha Khan said it was for the Councillors who had gone into the new Councils to make their arguments unanswerable by facts and figures in support of them, rather than merely pass resolutions to bring about a dead-lock. He asked them to follow the example of Gokhale who knew more about his case than anybody on the Government side.

THE LETTER TO ISMET PASHA.

Asked about his letter to Ismet Pasha, His Highness said.—Since writing that letter, I have written a letter to the London "Times." That letter explains all points. But the real reason why I was compelled to write to Ismet Pasha was that I had heard rumours, which I then believed to be true, that owing to the indefinite situation in Constantinople other ambitious quarters were thinking of setting up claimants to the Khilafat. Now, although I am not a member of the Ahl-Sunnat, I still believe fervently as a Mussalman that, in the interests of Islam throughout the world, it is absolutely necessary that a strong Khilafat should be in Turkey. Neither I, nor my old friend Mr. Amir Ali, wish to indicate that it must be any particular person. But, as we were not Sunnis, we could not suggest any details. We, however, were, as old and true friends of Turkey, forced to suggest a strong Khilafat. How that form should take place was chiefly, of course, the concern of the National Assembly, just as even the Papacy is left to be settled by the Italians who have a two-thirds majority in its determination. Of course, there is only indirect analogy and so I am mentioning it. The letter was published in the Turkish Press as all our communications are generally sent to the Turkish Press. Unfortunately, it was sent from London, when I was not present, and so it gave rise to the absurd idea that it was due to British instigation. Our whole object can be stated in three words: *Warn the Turks.* "Be on the look out and not weaken your greatest moral force because there are others waiting to jump on it." That was our whole intention. Nothing more or less. Although, at first, it may have led to misunderstandings, I am glad that it has brought the question to the front of the Islamic world, before any other ambitious quarters attempt to set up the Khilafat.

DEPUTATION TO ANGORA.

"I am glad to hear that there is a proposal to send a deputation from India to Constantinople, and in fact nothing can be better than a deputation of Ulemas who will go, not only to Angora, but to Albania, Bosnia and Islamic Macedonia, where their visit is needed is to-day. The Ulema have not much time to lose, and there is a great need of their visiting those countries. From there it would be advisable for them to go over and see something of the Mahomedans in the former Russian Caucasian Provinces and in Russia itself and return via. Central Asia and Afghanistan. Such a visit would do more good to Islam than anything that can be done. But, in the interests of Islam, it is absolutely necessary that the Khilafat should be maintained in Turkey, because Turkey is the most exposed portion of Islam geographically, and they have sacrificed so much for Islam that this honour should be theirs. That is the long and short of it. The best way of strengthening the Khilafat is by sending the deputation which will kindly go to Constantinople and call the attention of the Turkish nation to the importance of this question so that, in the midst of their super-human secular efforts—which are immense—they may not under-estimate the enormous moral importance of the Khilafat.

REPUBLIC AND ISLAM.

As to the Republic, I have already said that it is for the National Assembly to settle and that republicanism is quite in consonance with Islam. Take, for instance, the tribesmen, whether in Arabia or anywhere else. All their habits are republican. All their traditions are republican. They have been democratic. There is nothing like it in the so-called democracies in the world, because it is social as well as political. Of course, it has not taken the detailed constitutional form of a republic, but still the substance is there amongst them. On the other hand, some countries are entirely monarchic.

LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA.

Asked about the prospects of India in England, owing to Labour coming into its own, the Agha Khan said:—"At present England is very busy. It is an extraordinary situation in England and it reminds me of a three-cornered hat. Personally, I think, the immediate problem of India in England is the solving sympathetically of the problem of Kenya and if a Labour Government comes into power, that is the problem they may take up *first* very seriously, rather than the political questions of India. The political problems of India, they will judge after the Councils have set to work, I think, rather than before, as opinions will be crystallized later. If the new Councils work by reasoned arguments, by deep study of facts, we can make out such a case, as for instance, the reduction of military expenditure, as to be unanswerable on reasoned grounds. I personally think we can make out such a case. It must be remembered that the present military expenditure is very great, and I am sure if the Councils do as Mr. Gokhale did it will have a great influence in England. On the other hand, if we just bring a resolution and pass it, without stating all our arguments—arguments which we all know are overwhelming—it will not have much weight in England. It may appear impertinence on my part to suggest it, but I think the best way is to follow Gokhale's way. Gokhale's greatest asset was that he knew more of his case than anybody else in the Viceroy's Council. That will carry a great deal of weight, because in the long run arguments and reason prevail.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Asked about the chances of India getting any advance from the prospective Labour Government, His Highness said:—There is no Government either Labour, Liberal or Conservative which will reopen the question of a further extension of the reforms at this moment. My honest opinion is that if you go to your Labour friends, they will say that this is the first normal Council after reforms, as in the last Council the majority kept away. 'Let us see what the Nationalists and Moderates combined will produce. Let us see the combination of wisdom, which these two elements will bring forth and then we shall act' will be the reply India will receive."

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Lytton attended the Calcutta races in State on Saturday afternoon when the race for the Governor's Cup was run.

Lady Lowther and Mr. A. H. Pollen left Government House on Saturday.

Their Excellencies were present at the races on Saturday afternoon and attended the performance of the "Gym-James" at the Excelsior Theatre the same evening.

Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adams, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, and Captain K. E. Previte, Aide-de-Camp, left Victoria Terminus by a special train for Delhi on Saturday evening.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson who arrive in Delhi to-day will leave for Bombay to-morrow night.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has been elected Chairman and Mr. Anugrahanarayan Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Patna City Municipality. Both are non-co-operators.

The Secretary of the Bengal Radio Club states that efforts to pick up London broad casting in Calcutta have been partially successful but attempts to listen into Paris radio have failed.—(A.P.)

MADRAS LETTER.

LEE COMMISSION'S RUDE AWAKENING.

COCANADA AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

There are visible signs of activity on the part of leaders, after their return from Cocanada. There is no doubt that all are in earnest, the no-changers as well as others, to see that the Congress programme is carried out with all the energy and enthusiasm of which they are capable. Sjt. Rajagopalachariar has already issued an appeal to the people of Tamil Nadu to work the constructive programme. There is soon to be a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee to devise plans for carrying out the constructive programme in an efficient, organised manner. The Khadi Board will soon tour the Tamil Nadu, and give the necessary help in the matter of greater production of spread of Khadi in this province. The presence of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Bi Amman and other leaders has already roused enthusiasm, and if only this enthusiasm is nurtured by our provincial leaders there is bound to be a great response from the public.

THE WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

On his return from Cocanada, Sjt. Rajagopalachariar was interviewed by a representative of the "Hindu" last Saturday on matters pertaining to the recent decisions in Cocanada, particularly the immediate work before the country. Sjt. Achariar said that the work for the coming year is constructive programme and all attention should be concentrated on it. "The message of the Congress at Cocanada", he said, "is the spinning wheel and the Ali Brothers have resolved to execute this decree of the Congress." The Council controversy has been set at rest, according to him, by a declaration of policy by the Congress and by settling the relationship of the Congress with those who have entered the Councils. They are not to be disturbed by us; nor are they to expect anything from us. The Congress asks the nation not to think about the Councils but to attend to Khaddar. In this connection Sjt. Rajagopalachariar implores the newspapers which follow the Congress policy not to feed the people with too much Council matter, but to give prominence to news and propaganda about the constructive work of the Congress. At present, he says, newspapers have done a great deal in making the Councils important. In his opinion, Khaddar and Village Panchayats for settling litigation should be the minimum programme of work in Tamil Nadu. Congress workers all over the country should be prepared to put aside wordy warfare and platform demonstrations and to settle down to quiet constructive work in the villages. Khadi must be worked as a political programme. To him Khadi is a distinct and direct step towards preparation for mass action. No-changers in Tamil Nadu did not like his yielding even so far as to recognise the fact of the Delhi compromise, says Sjt. Achariar. But he thinks that it will soon be recognised that his compromise has obtained the best terms for them from the business point of view. He does not think that he has given too much or taken too little. He made the best of the bargain under the circumstances. The Provincial Congress Committee will soon meet and decide upon the plans to be adopted in carrying out the Congress programme. He hopes the people will set to Khadi work and the strengthening of the Congress organisations by the enrolment of members and taking up arbitration and temperance work in the villages.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFEDERATION.

At the invitation of Dr. C. Natesan, there was an influential and well-attended meeting of non-Brahmins last week. There was some plain speaking at the meeting when the proposal to hold a confederation was brought up for consideration. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, M. L. C., who spoke at the meeting excused himself from taking part in the proposal on the ground that he could not subscribe himself to a political faith which excluded any particular community. Some Muslims, who were also specially invited to attend, charged the non-Brahmin leaders with indifference in the matter of the Khilafat, and said that their support would depend on their future attitude towards the question of the Khilafat. Dr. Natesan said that the confederation was intended to feel the pulse of the non-Brahmin community and would be open to all parties. He was even prepared to welcome the Brahmins into the confederation, provided they would come to an agreement with him in the matter of communal representation. His personal view was that unless communal representation was given there could be no Swaraj and the British Government would have to continue to act as the central unifying force! Finally a Committee was appointed, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of considering the desirability of holding a confederation and the circumstances under which it ought to be held.

COL. D. GANPAT RAI'S EVIDENCE.

The Indian medical officers put up Col. D. Ganpat Rai to give oral evidence before the Lee Commission. It is no exaggeration to say that his was the most striking of all oral evidences hitherto recorded here. The evidence was frank and bold, almost to the verge of rudeness in some of the admirable retorts to carefully prepared traps of some members of the Commission. As it was, Col. Rai came out of the severe cross-examination a hero, so to speak. He eluded the repeated attempts to lead him into traps carefully prepared beforehand. Of course, Lord Lee gave Col. Rai the usual introductory admonition, observing that the Indian members' characterisation of the European I.M.S.'s demands as "preposterous", "absurd", etc., was unhappy. Immediately Col. Rai retorted, "That is our considered view." Evidently, Lord Lee found out that he had to deal with a man of fibre and some *mettle*, and thereafter did not provoke a verbal controversy. Col. Rai stood to his guns throughout the examination. He could not understand why there should be any *further* recruitment in England for I.M.S.

Lord Lee: You say that there is a sufficient number of fully qualified Indians to take their places?

Col. Rai: Yes, that is a fact. There is absolutely no reason for recruiting I.M.S. men in England. But we have stated that we have no objection to get specialists.

Q.—On short term contracts?

A.—Even on long term contracts, if their services are useful.

Lord Lee: That is not indispute in any country. You are against any further recruitment of Europeans to the general I.M.S.?

Col. Rai: Yes.

To Mr. Basu's query if the I.M.S. produced any remarkable persons, he flashed the reply: "The I.M.S. in the whole of India did produce three persons of world-wide fame. But there are any number of incompetents among them." Mr. Petrie twitted the witness on one occasion by saying that a different opinion had been expressed by "other Indians", but that only brought the quick rejoinder that the witness knew more Indians than the questioner did and that Indians of first class ability held the witness's view. Dr. Rai pointed out in answer to Mr. Basu that instances of grave inequalities of treatment between Indian and European members of the Services were common and only a few days ago there was an instance of gross injustice. There are other petty ways of the bureaucracy. "We are never made permanent. We are made to act, sent out, brought back in times of difficulty and sent out again!" The Lee Commission is utterly disappointed, with Madras. Witness after witness is giving them rude shocks, and one wonders if the Indian evidence in Madras will make them pause and think.

AFTER FEVER.

Renew Your Strength and Vitality By Building Up Your Blood.

The evil effects which follow many diseases—especially Malaria, Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Dysentery and Diptheria—are caused by the bad condition in which the blood is left.

As a result the sufferer continues to lose flesh, grows nervous and irritable, remains miserably weak, and is troubled with shortness of breath on even slight exertion. These are dangerous symptoms, and indicate that the system is in a state that invites a general decline or even Consumption.

What is urgently needed is a new supply of rich, red blood to carry health and strength to every part of the body. In almost numberless proved cases Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have accomplished this result. The world-wide reputation earned by

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

during the past five and thirty years has been entirely due to their unique efficacy as a Blood and Nerve Tonic. By purifying the blood, and by making new, rich, red blood at every dose, they restore appetite and strength, help the patient to regain weight and cheerfulness, revitalize the nerves, remove the causes of those rheumatic and other troubles so often left in the system by illness.

The best evidence of this will be found in a short personal trial. Your chemist sells Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People at Rs. 2 for a bottle (Rs. 11 for 6 bottles). The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Singapore.

BOMBAY BABY WEEK

AN INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

The Publicity Committee, of the Bombay Baby Week authorities has issued the following to the Press:—

Preparations for Bombay's Baby Week are well advanced and for the seven days from January 21 to January 27, the Working Committee has arranged a Programme admirably designed to fulfil the objects of the Week, namely to awaken the people of this City to a relaisation of the great problem of Infant Mortality and to spread a knowledge of Mothercraft, and all it stands for, among the people.

The programme includes lectures on Health subjects in the Vernacular, illustrated by lantern slides, baby shows, interesting and instructive Cinema entertainments, essay competitions etc.

The Working Committee of the Bombay Baby Week of which Her Excellency Lady Wilson is President, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Chairman, and Mr. G. K. Devadhar, Hon. Secretary, have decided to devote special attention to simple visual demonstration and propaganda, designed to bring home, to the women of the industrial classes especially, the good effects of hygiene up bringing. Nor will the reverse of the picture be neglected. For example two model rooms have been constructed, one illustrating the habitual insanitary conditions of normal life among the poor and the other showing how cleanliness, air and ventilation can transform the same room into a fit habitation for an infant and its mother.

Every day infants are brought to Infant Welfare Centres or to dispensaries, that have been drugged with opium, a pernicious practice that is all too widely followed by working class mothers. Arrangements have been made whereby one of these poor little mites,—under the care, of course, of a nurse,—will be brought to each Centre and shown side by side with a healthy baby. Every exhibit will be in charge of ladies or gentlemen ready and anxious to explain its meaning to visitors. Every exhibit will be a little propaganda Centre, a nucleus of knowledge, where the simple facts of Mothercraft can be demonstrated.

Admission is free to every Centre, except on the first day at the Cowasji Jehanjir Hall, when the entrance fees will be Re. 1 ans. 8 ans. 4. The Centres are situated as follows:

21st January. Fort. Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
22nd January. Fort. Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
23rd Janury. Bori Bunder. Khatau Building. Bazar Gate Street.
24th January. Girgaum. Vanita Vishram or Parthna Samaj.
25th January. Byculla Centre. Imamwada. Byculla.
26th and 27th January. Parel. Damodher Thackersey Hall. Elphinstone Road, Parel.

BENGAL NATIONAL PACT

SIR S. BANERJEE'S CONDEMNATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

About sixty leading Hindu gentlemen of Bengal headed by Sir Surendranath Banerjee have issued a manifesto regarding the Bengal Hindu-Mahomedan Pact. The manifesto says:—

"We have been told by the leaders of the Swarajist Party that it is not a completed agreement but a mere suggestion. In all respects the authors of the Pact treated it as a completed agreement and the Mahomedan community apparently viewed it in the same light, for the Khilafat Committee have disclosed that they will not consent to abate a jot from the concessions promised to them. We are bound to hold that the proposals contained in it are frought with mischief. A veritable apple of discord has been thrown in our midst, creating and aggravating the difference and dividing the Hindus and Mahomedans into opposite and hostile camps. There is now a general tension of feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans all over India which is bound to react upon the public sentiment of this province. What we need is a calm atmosphere for consideration of grave and delicate issues involved. We are, however, hustled into one, surcharged with elements of strife and contention.

After stating that the proposals contained in the Pact had been condemned by the leaders of Hindu thought, and the Indian National Congress had thrown them out and some leaders of the Muslem community were doubtful about the wisdom of the Pact, the manifesto proceeds: "We have no hesitation in saying that the Pact is an one-sided document, unjust to the Hindus and highly detrimental to the cause of self-government and to the interests of the country at large."

The manifesto also deplored the introduction of cow-killing question in this controversy and concluded thus: "Pacts and conventions may serve as useful artificial aids. They may even be valuable indication of deeper under-currents of public feeling. But what is really needed for the solution of the outstanding issues between the Hindus an the Mahomedans is the union of hearts and reciprocal play of love and sympathy which will remove all misunderstanding and link the two communities in golden ties of an indissoluble brotherhood. Our appeal to the Hindus and Mahomedans alike is to cultivate this feeling of brotherly love, to have more of it and less of pacts and conventions."

CALCUTTA EUROPEAN ASSN

COOPERATION BETWEEN INDIANS AND EUROPEANS URGED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

At a meeting to-night of The Calcutta branch of the European Association, Mr. J. A. Jones M.L.C. presiding, Sir Campbell Rhodes, M.L.C. speaking in course of a debate, in which the policy of the Association was criticised by some speakers and the necessity for Europeans to support the Association was generally emphasised, pointed out that although he had represented Europeans of Calcutta in the Bengal Council for 9 months and in the Assembly for more than 2 years, he had received few communications from his constituents as to their desire and needs and he doubted if some Europeans even know that he had recently seen returned for a second term of three years. Sir Campbell referring to the Reforms said that what success has been achieved was largely due to the efforts of those who did not clamour for their introduction and dwelt upon the value of co-operation between Europeans and Indians. He paid tribute to those Indians who had endeavoured to work the Reforms, pointing out that the recent Swarajist successes in the elections demonstrated the risk of incurring popularity which the Indians who co-operated in the working of the Reforms had run. He was an optimist and had no fear for the future of India. The drawback of the Reforms was that they conferred the right to criticise without imposing the necessity of assuming responsiblity. He had found, how ever, that when the Indians saw the prospect of taking over the responsibility they were anxious to prove themselves fit to receive it and he thought it probable that the same spirit would show itself among the Swarajists. Sir Campbell pointed in this connection to the example of the Labour party in Britain, which now that there was a likelihood of its being called upon to take office, was anxious to show itself fitted for that responsibility. Concluding, he emphasised the need for the Europeans to join the Association, so that it should be representative of all shades of European opinion.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATING COMPETITION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Jan. 11.

The all-India inter-collegiate debating competition takes place at the Benares Hindu University on the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. Sir Manubhai Mehta of Baroda will preside. Babu Bhagwandas and Principal Dhruva will be the other two judges. Four valuable prizes including a ladies' special prize will be awarded. Every college is invited to try and win a splendid silver trophy and other attractive prizes and thus contribute to the success of a most useful students' function. All colleges are requested to send representatives. The convocation week begins on the 18th. Names of the representatives and times of their arrival should reach the Secretary, Debating Competition, before the 18th to enable him to make arrangements for their accommodation, etc.

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In continuation of my letter under the above caption, dated the 31st Dec. 1923 published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd instant and in reply to the letter under the above heading, signed by "Fairplay" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th instant; I make the following statement:—Mr. Fairplay, the friend of the Hon. Khan Bahadur, did not read the telegram well, quoted by the correspondent of the A. P. I. The wording of the telegram was rather ambiguous as it appears now from the words of Mr. Fairplay. It was stated in the telegram "Presiding at a meeting of Anjuman "and not a meeting of the Managing Committee!" To-day I came to know that even the news of an ordinary 'meeting formed by a quorum' can be published at the expenses of the news agencies-! There was no Press correspondent present in the meeting of the Managing Committee formed by a quorum! Mr. Fairplay also informs us about the 'meeting of the Managing Committee formed by a quorum' that "It was originally called for the purpose of considering whether a public meeting of Muhammedans should be convened under its auspices at which the question of acquiring land at Chinchwad for a Mahomedan education institution was to be put before the Mahomedan public." The above words of Mr. Fairplay were not in the telegram.

It is rather amusing to hear from Mr. Fairplay that the 'meeting formed by a quorum' is going to call a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Poona to protest against the activities of the Hindus about the land at Chinchwad. Has the 'meeting formed by a quorum' any voice in the Muslim public either in Poona or Bombay? If so, I shall be very glad to see and surrender!

I have already raised my voice about the same land at Chinchwad for the Muslim Institute and my letter was published in "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 10th September 1923 but alas! neither Mr. Fairplay nor the Hon. Khan Bahadur gave their ears to my raising a hue and cry! I had not the slightest idea of writing anything about the 'meeting formed by a quorum' but when I saw the telegram published in an ambiguous way I touched the subject. I wanted to show to the new Governor of Bombay that this meeting was not of the general public of the Mahomedans of Poona but it was the meeting of eight persons. Now, fortunately declared by Mr. Fairplay that it was the 'meeting of the Managing Committee formed by a quorum.' I must thank Mr. Fairplay for his stating the truth.

Mr. Fairplay, the Hon. Khan Bahadur etc. know that I am a public man and take a prominent part in the Khilafat and Swaraj movements and am also the Secretary of the Poona Camp Khilafat and Congress Committees, also I am one of the oldest and permanent residents of Poona also I have been working as a national worker for the last quarter of a century and, fortunately, Mr. Fairplay admits that I am a 'four anna member of the Islamia library (where the 'meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman formed by a quorum' was held!) but I am not a member of the Anjuman! Yes! I am not the member of the Anjuman of the Hon. Khan Bahadur but, thank God, I am the member of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Poona which belongs to all the Muslims in Poona.

I and my nation are thankful to the Hon. Khan Bahadur for the enterprise he is showing in drawing the attention of the Government to make use of the eight lakhs of rupees given by Sir Mahomed Yousuff for Muslim education and to build a College.

Mr. Fairplay says that the Hon. Khan Bahadur while he was in the Bombay Legislative Council, had moved some 26 resolutions and asked nearly 200 questions, mostly dealing with the education of Mahomedans. I am sorry and sympathise with the Hon. Khan Bahadur that all his enterprise, zeal and talent seem to have gone in vain. A great number of the Muslim children have been going to a missionary school in Poona! Will the Hon. Khan Bahadur be good enough to bring at least these Muslim children to a Muslim school? I am very glad to see that the Hon. Khan Bahadur has faith in the Khilafat but he has no faith in the Khilafat Committee even to become a member of that body! He had taken part in the Turkish Victory Procession but he did it as the other Mahomedans had done and this was not an obligation to Islam. Thousands of Hindus had also joined the function to rejoice with the Mahomedans and for which we were obliged to them.

In 1919 the Hon. Khan Bahadur had presided over the All-India Muslim Conference at Lucknow and every Mahomedan in India appreciated his duty towards Islam but alas! why has he changed his policy since then?

Mr. Fairplay writes that the Hon. Khan Bahadur "gave notice of resolutions regarding the Khilafat in the Imperial Council but those were not allowed," and still he is there as the representative of his community while his nation had asked him a thousand times to resign his seat from the Council but he disobeyed his nation. Can he be the representative of his nation even now in the Council?

If he has contributed to the Angora Fund, this is not an obligation to Islam. I being a 'four anna member' but the Hon. Khan Bahadur knows that I have given up my profession because it was with the foreigners; I have sacrificed all my income for the Khilafat which was more than five hundred rupees a month but I never said so to the public because it was my religious duty and to do my duty to Islam! A good many Hindus have also given a large sum of money to the Khilafat etc funds and the Muslims are thankful to them.

I have already written in my first letter that I have no personal grudge of any sort against the Hon. Khan Bahadur. Only I have *guarded* the policy of my nation and exposed the number of the members attended the 'meeting of the Managing Committee formed by a quorum' and drew the attention of the public towards the highly worded telegram!

I shall be highly obliged if the Hon. Khan Bahadur would publish the list of the Poona members of his Anjuman as well as the rules and regulations etc.—Yours etc.

KHUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona, January 10.

A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
Mrs. R. says: "My boy was brought up on Glaxo and is a fine healthy child. Apart from breast-milk, I am sure it is the only perfect food.

Baby's peaceful sleep

Peaceful sleep at the right time is as necessary to Baby as the right kind and quantity of food. If he does not sleep, or is restless in sleep, he is unwell, and a frequent cause of Baby's ill-health is indigestion. A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to nine months, and GLAXO is milk in its most nourishing and most digestible form.

Glaxo has only to be mixed with hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of pure, fresh, unadulterated milk—milk made specially digestible and safe for Baby by the Glaxo Process.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

The safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Don't buy Baby's feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

MANGO PULP.

A delicious Indian fruit Pulp of great food-value and highest Purity.

The only perfect substitute for the fresh ripe graft Mango on the World's market.

REFUSE ALL IMITATION WHOLE SALE.

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GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO RAIPUR

TOWN OBSERVES HARTAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, Jan. 12.

During the Governor's visit to Raipur this week some non-officials organized a garden party to meet His Excellency on the 9th instant in the name of the citizens of Raipur. Being informed of this, while a few were celebrating their slavery. The citizens of Raipur assembled in their thousands in the Gandhi Chawk in a mass meeting and protested against this usurpation of their name and condemned and exposed these non-official sycophants. Complete hartal was also observed as a mark of protest. The District Council and the Committee did not accord welcome to His Excellency. Messrs. Shukla M.L.C. and Wakeel Ahmed Rizvi, while declining to join such functions and honour the represen tatives of the bureaucracy when their revered leader Mahatmaji is in jail and when they are slaves in their own native land, inquired how and when the reception committee was formed but the Secretary had no answer to give.

BURMESE NATIONALISTS IN CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 11.

A Conference of the leaders of the Nationalist Party (Council entry section) will be held on 20th instant at Rangoon to review the present political situation in the province and consider the future programme in the light of work done in the local council during the past year.

HOUSE-TAX IN VADNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Very recently at the instance of some few interested parties, duty on foreign cloth is abolished and a house-tax is levied on Vadnagar subjects in spite of strong protest and strike throughout the town.

Even the poor widows who hardly get their full bread are not spared and they shed tears on account of this house-tax. On the whole, the subjects of Vadnagar are very poor and are not in a position to pay the house-tax.

Under the circumstances His Highness the Maharajasaheb Gaekwar is requested to consider the matter personally and abolish the house-tax entirely and have showers of good blessings from the poor subjects.—Yours, etc.,

CHANDULAL C. PARIKH.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The convocation of the Muslim University fixed for 21st instant has been postponed indefinitely owing to the serious illness of Nawabzada General Obedullah Khan, the second son of His Highness the Chancellor.

FAIR PLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me some space to rescue the undermentioned brave Islamic hero from being lowered in the estimation of the public. This hero you will find in the popular personage the Honourable Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer whose public activities are now-a-days freely discussed in your columns by your correspondents Mr. Rocky and Mr. Fairplay. I have no mind either to underrate or to overrate any of the two parties, but to uphold the just cause of the Honourable Haroon, who can as well be compared to Haroon-al-Rashid (Haroon the Orthodox) from political and educational point of view as from religious standpoint.

Sir, I would be failing in my duty if I observe silence on this occasion. The public activities of the said Honourable gentleman are too well-known to need any narration, however, availing myself of this opportunity I want to prove how energetic he is tackling public questions with tenacity, and how sympathetic he is with his co-religionists, whose cause he always advocates disinterestedly. The following illustration bears sufficient testimony to the fact that he has the interest and well-being of his backward community at heart.

In the year 1917 the Anjuman-e-Islam of Rander, during the tenure of my presidentship, of the above body, raised a protest against particular objectionable lines then occurring in the Gujarati third book, which wounded the religious susceptibility of Mahomedans, and for this purpose I, on behalf of the Anjuman, approached the Honourable gentleman and requested him to move this matter in the Legislative Council. No sooner did I speak to him than his face beamed with enthusiasm and he politely held himself in readiness to undertake this public affair, and did not rest until he received satisfactory reply from the Government on the 4th December 1917, during the Sessions of the Legislative Council then held in the Bombay Secretariat. The controvertible lines were accordingly changed in the new edition of the book published in 1920.

Sir, you know full well, how difficult it is to get even a single word corrected in the Government educational series, but it is to the dogged persistence, sustained efforts, and unswerving zeal of this Honourable Champion that we eventually achieved success after the lapse of four years. I was struck with surprise to see his firmness of mind and tenacity of purpose with which he crowned himself with success in the above matter. Not only did he exchange communication with me several times for this purpose, but he personally once saw me of his own accord to freely discuss the above subject. This event reflects great credit on his brilliant public career.—Yours, etc.,

ABDURRAHMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI

Rander, Jan. 10.

THE DHARALAS.

AN ILL-USED COMMUNITY OF BORSAD

(By Our Special Representative.)

The word "Dharala" must have become familiar to all those who have followed events since the beginning of Borsad Satyagraha which led to the withdrawal of the punitive police tax on the population of the taluka. "The Dharala" is one of the most vaguely understood terms and even the Government officers when they talk of Dharalas as a criminal tribe and Babar Deva and his associates as Dharalas indulge in vagueness. Next to the Patidars in importance, social and agricultural, in the population, come the Dharalas. Out of the total population of the Kaira District of a little over seven lakhs nearly three lakhs are Dharalas. They are proportionately greatest in the Borsad Taluka, Borsad has a population of 1,44,046, of which about a lakh are Dharalas. But if all the three lakhs of Kaira or one lakh of Borsad are to be termed criminal tribes, with criminal tendencies and to be held responsible for the present troubles in Borsad the problem of extirpating outlawry would indeed appear insoluble. The mistake lies in the fact that the Government officers mean Patanwadias, when they speak of Dharalas. The Patanwadias are a sub-caste of the Dharalas numbering about 18,000 in Borsad. It is this caste from which have arisen some of the most daring outlaws of Kaira. When it is said that Babar Deva is a Patanwadia everything concerning the criminality of the sub-caste is said. Under the genius "Dharalas" is also included another sub-caste called Talabdas who are peaceful agriculturists. One is apt to do gross injustice to Talabdas and other sub-castes of Dharalas—for Dharalas in this part of Kaira are regarded as synonymous with Kolis of the Deccan or the south of Gujarat though there is very little in common between the Kolis and the Dharalas. As between the Dharalas proper—and only Talabdas in this part are understood as Dharalas—and the Patanwadias, the former enjoy a higher social status. The Patanwadias and Dharalas can neither inter-dine nor inter-marry, though they have much in common.

Origin.

Bishop Heber, who visited India in the first quarter of the last century, described all these as Kolis and said:—"These last (Kolis) form perhaps two-thirds of the population, and are considered by the public men in Gujarat as the original inhabitants of the country, a character which, I know not why, they refuse to the Bhils who here, as in Malwah, seem to have the best title to it. I suspect indeed, myself, that the coolies are only civilised Bhils who have laid aside some of the wild habits and have learned more particularly to conform in certain respects, such as abstinence from beef, etc., to their Hindu neighbours. They themselves pretend to be descended from the Rajputs, but this is a claim continually made by wild and war-like tribes all over India and that the coolies themselves do not believe their claim is apparent from the fact that they neither wear the silver badge, nor the red turban." Whatever the opinion of Bishop Heber, Dharalas are considered here as a cross between the Girassias of the wild part of this side and the aborigines. They are brighter than Bhils in complexion while they are darker and more ignorant than the Kolis of Surat District. The Dharala is of tall stature, well-built, wonderfully swift, active and hardy. He is stern in appearance and his dark eyes have an expression of cunning and hardihood. Though a Dharala despises all decent clothing as base and effeminate, from his dress alone he is difficult to be distinguished from an unrefined Patidar of a remote village. Like all peasants of Gujarat he wraps a piece of cloth round his head, wears a tunic and a dhotar. A Dharala woman, however, is more decently dressed and uses coloured and painted garments. Her arms are adorned with a number of bangles though they do not reach the figure of some hundreds as in the case of a Surat Koli woman. A Dharala, to use the term loosely, is remarkable faithful when trusted though he remains independent in spirit till the end.

Avocation.

The Dharalas are mostly agriculturists. The other day I visited the hut of a Dharala in a neighbouring village. The middle-aged owner of the hut had just returned from his fields. I could gather from him as well as from a score of Dharalas I have met here during my stay that they are happy only when they own some land and a buffalo and a pair of bullocks. The love of a Dharala for a buffalo is to be equalled only by the proverbial love of a Swiss for his mountain home. A Dharala would not mind running into debt or mortgaging his property to buy a buffalo which he and his wife would love like their child. A Patanwadia whom I met on my way told me that his customers were by no means inferior to any of the other people in the district. He said he was heartily sorry that his caste had given rise to men like Babar and Dabhla who have disgraced them in the eyes of the general public and the Government. Whatever the Government may have to say the generality of the Dharalas are inoffensive agriculturists who, but for illiteracy would be as good peasants as the Kunbis and Anavlas of Surat. The fact is that most of these Dharala families are immersed in debt. Not a field belonging to a Dharalas, but has been mortgaged with a Bania or a Patidar at extortionate rates of interest. Their marriage and funeral ceremonies absorb most of their earnings besides adding to their ever-growing debts, thus rendering them poorer day by day. What is badly required amongst these people is ameliorative institutions such as co-operative credit societies. The drink habit is also responsible for their indebtedness. I was told that a Dharala marriage or funeral ceremony cannot be complete without serving bouts of country liquor to the guests. The present Satyagraha movement has intensified the determination of the more thoughtful section of Dharalas to give up drunkenness. Village panchayats and communal bodies, at the instance of the Satyagraha volunteers, have passed resolutions prohibiting drink.

Daduram Bhagat.

I was told of how a widespread reform was effected among the backward classes of Kaira by the religious influence of Daduram Bhagat. The Dharalas of the present day would have been little better than the untouchables of the Panchmahals but for the preaching of their great saint, Daduram Bhagat, originally a Patanwadia, has been credited with extraordinary religious fervour. He is their Guru just as much as Guru Govind is the Guru of thousands of Bhils of the Panchmahals. I have seen Guru Govind and have seen the miraculous influence he exercises over thousands of half-naked black Bhils. Born in the village of Chalali near Nadiad Daduram Bhagat started preaching to his *bhaktas* at the age of 25. His method was the universally effective method all over India of reciting *bhajans* or having them sung in chorus by audiences numbering thousands. His socio-religious preaching appealed to the masses and hundreds of them became his disciples, taking vows not to eat meat, not to take intoxicating drink, not to steal or tell lies. To-day there are three big temples built in his memory by his devotees. One of them is at Dakore and one at Boriavi. Like the Bhils, the Dharalas also believe in ghosts, witches and departed spirits, though the vicious practices, thanks to the efforts of Daduram Maharaj, of sacrificing goats or buffalos before a firous deity's temple have disappeared.

"A Criminal Tribe."

The Government have branded the whole tribe of Dharalas as criminal and have claimed to reform them by a reckless application of the Criminal Tribes Act and the notorious security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is impossible in the nature of things to apply the Criminal Act to a population so large as the Dharalas. The remedy has been found to be worse than the disease. The result has been that the sensitive amongst these Dharalas, and there were not a few who were land-owners, were offended at being labelled as "criminals." Formerly the avocation of "dacoity" which was confined to a few notorious individuals spread amongst the touchy people and the coercive measures of the Government drove them to desperation. I do not know what the Government records say, but I find that the general impression here is that crime has gone up since the *hazari* measure was introduced. A spirited Dharala would prefer, I was told, to be a freebooter and a dacoit to being kept under constant supervision of the police. And when the low and the high, alike, are treated to unnecessary persecution the force of the remark can be felt. "Well thought out and carefully calculated solutions were suggested to meet the situation and these received the strong support of several district magistrates but", mourns the officer, "unfortunately for various reasons they were negatived and so, owing to continued criminality on the part of the Dharalas, the work of reiterating these proposals like a Penelope's web continues." While one officer is prepared to admit that the "ultimate cause of this abnormal amount of crime is partly an economic one" but feels, "it is not one that can be easily removed", another thinks that "the attentions shown to these people have not been adequate, that the leniency with which they have been treated up-to-now has been utterly misplaced" and that "in lieu of improving them the half-hearted and completely inadequate *hazari* measures taken up under the Criminal Tribes Act have resulted in their retrogression" and consequently presses for measures "indicative of determination and strength under the Criminal Tribes Act." One can well imagine the reckless manner in which the security sections were applied when one is informed of the fact that in one year there have been no less than 1,800 cases under those sections! What can the poor wretch do if he is put into jail on the slightest suspicion?

Magistrate's Recommendation.

The severity of the measure can be gauged from the following recommendation of the District Magistrate of Kaira. The District Magistrate wrote:—

"The only alternative as yet untried seems to be the deportation of some of the worst and most dangerous characters with their families to a Criminal Tribes Settlement outside the district. This would not only rid the district of their presence, and to this extent bring some relief to the law abiding public, but would probably discourage others from taking to dacoity and murder, and from becoming outlaws, and even from assisting outlaws. I have no experience of these Criminal Tribes Settlements, but I understand they have attained considerable success in the Deccan in reclaiming classes who are much more confirmed criminals than the Dharalas. But if the men are sent to such a settlement for a long period, it would obviously be necessary for their wives and children to go with them, since otherwise these latter would have no means of support or protection. The fear of exposing their families to this sort of transportation would, it is hoped, be a very potent argument to restrain other Dharalas from serious crime."

Further on he added:—

"Before any Dharalas can be deported it is first necessary that the provisions of Section 11 shall be applied to them *re* that their movements should be restricted. As such restriction cannot very well be applied only to those particular families who are to be deported, it will be necessary to restrict the movements of all registered Dharalas. Such a restriction need not and indeed cannot be of any narrow character; it would be quite impossible to apply to the Dharala the four-mile limit to which the Waghri is subject. But there is no reason why the *registered* Dharalas should not be restricted to the limits of the Kaira District. As the District Superintendent of Police points out the restriction would be no hardship to the persons to whom it is applied, and their number would be very restricted. At present there are only some 500 or 600 Dharalas on *hazari*. The restriction would be of no practical effect in itself, but it would then enable the local Government to pass orders under Section 16 for the settlement of the selected families."

The policy of deportation is futile on the face of it. It can succeed in case of a criminal tribe whose number is limited. The Dharalas number some lakhs and they are extremely clannish in their character. So long as they are left to themselves, without giving them gratuitous provocation there is no one so peacefully quiet as they. It is evidently the policy of coercion that has driven them to desperation and crime.

The Right Method.

The right way to reform them would be to withdraw the Criminal Tribes Act, abolish *hazari* measures and cease the exercise of the Security Sections. The Government officials must first recognise that the Dharalas are, first and foremost, human beings and deserve to be given human treatment. When they have cried for bread the Government officials have thrown a stone at them. They wanted to be trusted, to be educated and to be protected. Instead of that the Government pursued them relentlessly with their Criminal Tribes Act and Security Sections. Different officers devised different ingenious methods. It is the angle of vision that is required to be changed in the case of Government officers dealing with the Dharalas. Let education be imparted to them. There is a crying need for improving their condition of perpetual indebtedness. Co-operative credit societies might well be started. The Satyagraha volunteers have already made a beginning and have succeeded in winning their hearts. Nothing will be impossible to those who will approach them with humanitarian motives with a kind word and a kinder thought. The policy of gun and rifle has failed.

PUNITIVE TAX ON BORSAD.

WHAT OF THE ATTACHED PROPERTY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government of Bombay deserve our congratulations for their decision of abandoning their unwise policy of levying a punitive tax on Borsad Taluka and several villages of Anand Taluka.

We hear in an Associated Press message last week that the attached cattle would be reurned to heir owners. But no mention is made so far of the intention of Government to return corn, vessels and other attached property of the poor villagers. May we hope that the present enlightened Government who have seen fit to charge the cost of the extra police to the general revenues of the Presidency, will see its way to return the property now illegally possessed by the village officials at an early date.

Notwithstanding the general good sense of the Government communique petty officialdom and red tape has asserted itself by charging the public with supineness. This is unjust and unjustifiable looking to the brave record of the villagers in having several free fights with the outlaws and 22 brave deaths for trying to inform the Police Officials who ought to have taken better care of the informants and who in reality ought to share the guilt.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, 12th January, 1924.

"A QUERY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any reader of your paper kindly let me know the cause of "Nightmare" and its remedy?—Yours, etc.,

S. H. MAJU.

Jan. 12.

STEAMER FARE BETWEEN KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When P. and O. Company have decided to reduce the steamer fares between Bombay and London and when Railway companies in England have already reduced the railway fares substantially and are still contemplating to reduce them further, here in India we notice that the B. I. S. N. Co., have the effrontery to increase the second class steamer fare from 1st January from Rs. 39 to Rs. 54 between Karachi and Bombay which work out to nearly 40 percent. increase. The strange thing is the first class fare is increased nominally by only Rs. 2, that is to say, from Rs. 76 to Rs. 78. Is this not clear enough to show that the company have increased the fare which is detrimental to the interest of middle class of people who are mostly Indians and have not increased the fare for that class of people who are Europeans and rich Indians? Is this not clear racial distinction that has been shown by the B. I. S. N. Co.? The wonder of the wonders is that they have increased this fare without giving any kind of notice to the public and without assigning any reason for raising the fare of one particular class. When everywhere it is contemplated to reduce the cost of living the Steamer Company without any rhyme or reason increases the fares abnormally and at their sweet will. Is there no one to demand an explanation from them for showing such a sort of unfairness and injustice?

I am sure Mr. Hurchandrai Vishindas will move the Assembly strongly and that too very strongly in this matter.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi, Jan. 7.

The case in which two young Bengalees were charged with attempting to assault a well-known non-co-operatiton leader of Dacca, Srish Chandra Chatterjee, ended in the acquittal the Judge agreeing with the jury's finding of 'not guilty'. The prosecution alleged that they visited Mr. Chatterjee one evening, accused him of stirring up feeling between Hindus and Moslems and threatened him with a revolver.

THE NATIONAL PACT.

(Continued from page 6.)

thing up his sleeve for creating agitation and, therefore, averse to a lasting and complete solution of any problem. He stands for stopgaps only. He creates and intensifies distrust and then comes with negotiations for truce, compromise and understanding. He yields to bluster and bullying and uses the same weapons against his opponents. The politician is, therefore, the last person who will solve the Hindu-Moslem problem. Once you begin giving way to distrust, you come to the state which is, just now, typified by the relation of France and Germany.

The politician, I have said, gives way to bluster, bullying and alarm. He necessarily exaggerates. He brings about schisms and uses those schisms for gulping down people's throats their own pet schemes. Relying on the rule "the end justifies the means," he does not wait to examine the virtue of his means. He has no hesitation to misinterpret his own adherents and to manufacture alarmist reports. The Hon. gentleman's reference to Moplahs is sheer misrepresentation. But nothing will beat, in the general misrepresentation of Indian Musalmans, the following sentence of the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim. "But if they know that they are to continue to be helots in the land of their birth and residence and to be hewers of wood and drawers of water in reference to other inhabitants of the country, then not only will they not fight against the invaders but perhaps will even welcome them. Besides it is not altogether unlikely that the discontented extremists would proceed to the length of inviting foreigners." (We know who the discontented are by now from the Hon. Member himself. He alone knows how true it is of them.)

Right Prescription.

What we know is that this a complete misrepresentation of Moplahs and Muslaman masses, who listen only to the voice of men like Maulana Abdul Barisaheb. We further know from this statement that the politician will, instead of solving the problem, only aggravate it, and that the solution lies only in the hands of Maulana Abdul Barisaheb and Mahatma Gandhi. The disease is not religious but the solution is religious. Even Lala Lajpat Rai says that the solution lies in giving a little more of religion to both the communities. The discontented B.A.'s will not be able to give any trouble except by exciting the religious masses. Give the masses more religion and they will not be excitable by the alarmist misrepresentation of the discontented B.A.'s. Aid and increase the spirit of service and sacrifice and the germs of the fell disease of distrust will be destroyed. "Strengthen the Phagocytes" to use Bernard Shaw's words. "Work the constructive programme" as Mahomed Ali says. Prescribe Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Abdul Barisheb against the disease of which the germs are created by politicians, as a medical practitioner will say.

The Hon. Member's words prove, as I have already said, what weighs with politicians. The alarmist misrepresentation of the Hon. Mr. Abdul Karim weighed most with Mr. C. R. Das. On his own part, Mr. Das tried his hand at the same weapon at Cocanada. Bengal will know to take care of itself" threatened Mr. Das, if the pact arrived at by the Swaraj Party of the Bengal Council was not recognised with "Ansari Lajpat Rai Pact." This manifestation proves that to secure justice of men of this mentality, what you must do is to imitate them. Mr. Satyamurti of Madras and the Swaraj Party of the Punjab Council have proved the truth of this proposition.

The "Unterchables."

This proposition justifies the attitude of Mr. Gawai M.L.C. on behalf of the "Third largest community" of India as I shall call them. To indicate the highest injustice, Mr. Das used the word "untouchable" at Cocanada. To justify their savage treatment of Indians, the South African whites trot out the "untouchables" of India. The "untouchables" of India are in number fewer only than Mahomedans. It is their greatest misfortune that they are huddled together with the rest of the Hindus. They are doing the greatest service but are not receiving the least attention. Had they been a separate community, they would have demanded rights and privileges next in number only to the Mahomedans, if population be accepted as the last word in the "Division" of things. Four millions of Christians, three millions of Sikhs, one lack of Parsis, and a sprinkling of Jews—each of these communities is heard and placated. While fifty million of the Depressed classes are disregarded in the Councilites' Scheme of Swaraj—which according to a legal luminary of Nagpur is different from Gandhi's Ramraj. Why? Because they are not a separate community, because they do not threaten trouble they are worse than "hewers of wood and drawers of water." But they do not threaten to aid, abet or invite foreign invaders. As India need not be considered in the British Empire because it cannot make trouble i.e. go out of the Empire, so the fifty and add millions of untouchables do not deserve consideration because they do not threaten trouble, because they have no allies outside India to invade India on their behalf. To persons with this mentality the only answer that could be given has been given by Mr. Gawai M.L.C. before the Lee Commission. The untouchables do not receive the due attention even from some unquestionable followers of Mahatma Gandhi, merely because they are not professing a separate Faith. They are unfortunate because they form a fourth of the largest community in India.

Separation Spirit.

There is a very exhaustive article on "The National Pact" in "Young India" of 3rd January. It puts forward all sorts of considerations for and against. The writer remembers not only the four million Christians, the three million Sikhs, but even a lakh of Parsis and the handful of Jews. But it does not occur to him to remember the fifty or fifty-five millions of untouchables. Had they held a different denominational description, everybody would have paid attention to them. Instead of twenty crores of Hindus and seven crores of Mahomedans, if it were said that India contained sixteen crores of Hindus, seven crores of Musalmans and about six crores of "Pariahs" (Pariah having some *dignified* meaning), these same neglected untouchables would have demanded a "Hindu-Moslem Pariah" pact and everyone would have had to listen to them. By a stroke of bad luck they have been merged in the Hindus. In the latest conference of these classes, there was a Resolution adopted to style them "Adi-Hindus." Same as the resolution admittedly is, it must be welcomed as something. The title has significance. The first claim on the soil of India is of these Adi-Hindus. Even with the greatest unwillingness, the separatist spirit of Mr. Gawai has to be greeted and every encouragement may have to be given to the untouchables taking their status apart from caste-Hindus. This is serious.

KHILAFAT AND MUSALMANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The impression has of late been gaining ground that His Highness the Aga Khans letter to Angora in connection with the Khilafat is likely to cause dissension among the Musalmans of the world generally and among those of India in particular. There is also an idea prevailing that the letter is based on some sordid plea in favour of the enemies of Islam.

While refuting the latter idea I may observe that the former impression is not very wide of the mark. It has also been remarked by some of the political leaders in India that a statesman of His Highness's fame should not have taken such a hazardous step especially at a time when the Turks are anxiously engaged in rehabilitating their national existence.

There is not the slightest shadow of doubt that the services rendered by His Highness to his co-religionists in India and abroad are such as cannot be too highly appreciated. But it is also beyond all possibility of doubt that His Highness has, by drawing a hasty conclusion, undertaken a grave responsibility. Whatever power the Khalifa may command, whether temporal or spiritual, it must be in relation to the entire Muslim World and not Turkey alone. There is no reason why other Muslim States, such as Afghanistan, Turkestan, Morocco, Arabia, Egypt and Soudan, and even all the Muslim States in India should refuse to be subject to the temporal authority of the Khalifa, and the Turkish State alone should be expected to submit to the fullest powers which the Khalifa is supposed to exercise.

It is a well-known fact that no despotic monarch has ever prized free political institutions which are the life-blood of a nation. The fabric of responsible government can last long only if its foundation is laid under the guidance and with the patriotic co-operation of a free nation.

In case the other Muslim States are left alone to be administered by their own people, there is no reason why Turkey should not be left to herself.

The memories of devastation and usurpation of monarchical Turkey, the sudden collapse of the mighty Russian Empire, and the incredible fall of German militarism are still fresh in our minds.

Is it not high time that the Central Khilafat Committee took immediate steps to obtain a unanimous fatwa from leading maulvis, emphasizing in clear terms the commandments of the Shariat regarding the temporal power of the Khalifa? Ought not the Muslim masses to be enlightened on the subject of the Khalifa's powers and told that he should be invested with temporal powers only as at the time of a Jihad when it should be incumbent on every Musalman to come under the banner of the Khalifa and to obey his command?

It must also be pointed out with emphasis that the Khalifa, being the spiritual head of the whole of the Islamic world, must be maintained and supported by all and not remain a burden on the Turkish exchequer alone. In fact it ought to be the duty of the Musalmans all over the world to create a special fund for the the maintenance of the Khalifa, and the rich and poor alike should subscribe their quota towards it.—Yours, etc.

V. S. SIRAJUDDIN.

Chitragate Delhi, Jan. 8.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 12.

The Western disturbance has intensified and has given local rain in Kashmir, North West Frontier Province and North Baluchistan, with a few falls in the Punjab. Quetta reports half an inch.

Forecast.—Extension in Western Himalayas and the Punjab.

On Friday night a devastating fire broke out in fishermen's quarters, Triplicane, Madras, entailing serious loss to fishermen. A large number of houses were destroyed with articles kept in them. About 400 persons have been rendered homeless. Although the Fire Brigade came on the spot, in time they were able to save only the surrounding quarters. There was no loss of life.—A. P.

PRINCIPAL PARANJPYE.

AN APPRECIATION.

"Principal Paranjpye has been as great a success as Minister Paranjpye has been a failure" is the considered opinion of not a few of those who had the privilege to prosecute their studies under him in the Fergusson College and also watched his career during the last three years as Minister of Education with great prepossessions. It was, therefore, with great joy that hundreds of his students all over the Presidency received the news that Dr. Paranjpye was rejoining the College. As an organiser and professor, Principal Paranjpye has been endowed with gifts which few teachers in India possess. He has studiously cultivated simplicity of habits and mixing with students almost to a fault. His students can relate scores of instances when Principal Paranjpye in the national dress, with a dhotar, long coat and coloured Deccan shoes, was seen freely chatting with them. His presence on the College tennis courts or in students' clubs does not excite the least surprise and for student-visitors to his little, plain cottage near the College buildings the good Principal had always a kind word to say and not unoften a cup of tea to offer. His doors were open literally for all the twenty-four hours to students and young aspirants to mathematical achievements were known in the past to call at the Principal's bungalow in the mid-night when they were confronted with a knotty problem. But the greatness as Principal of Dr. Paranjpye does not rest merely on these qualities which are seldom seen combined in one man and which alone are enough to raise an ordinary man into a loveable, popular figure of a small society of people. That Principal Paranjpye is loveable and popular is a fact patent to all those who have passed through the gates of the great College. But he is truly magnanimous and large-hearted. There was not a single occasion when Principal Paranjpye was seen to betray political intolerance. In the College Debating Society students had perfect freedom to express themselves on any political question and while winding up the debate the Principal would only advise the students to consider the question comprehensively in the spirit of complete detachment saying that they were only students and not full-blooded politicians.

Powers of organisation.

It is only those who have the faintest idea of the debacle and utter confusion in which the management of several institutions of the Deccan Education Society and particularly of the Fergusson College has been thrown during the absence of Principal Paranjpye can realise the value of the managing abilities of the great Principal. Reports are current—and they have dealt a disastrous blow to the prestige of the Fergusson College—that some of the ablest applicants for membership to the College staff were rejected for the simple reason that their politics was too fiery for the Liberal zealots of the College who had monopolised all powers to themselves. Not long ago a Professor of the same College was compelled—it may be that an indirect pressure was brought to bear upon him—to make a statement in a Poona Liberal organ heartily repenting for what he had said with regard to an industrial phrase of the Non-co-operation movement in a sister institution in Poona. There is also a report that the candidature for membership of a student with high academical achievements was not entertained for the simple reason that the applicant was a staunch believer in Khadi and donned khadi clothes! Principal Paranjpye, I know, is an uncompromising critic of the Non-cooperation movement. But he is not intolerant. He is ever frank and magnanimous, speaking out unreservedly what he feels about any question and never minces matters. The past students of the College and admirers of the priceless work which is being carried on by the Deccan Education Society will rejoice to know that the clique which dominated the College affairs and which was responsible for dragging down the unsurpassed reputation of the Fergusson College in the mire will be broken and its past glory of the days of Tilak, Agarkar, Chiplunkar, Gokhale and Limaye revived.

Even Bombay cannot boast of institutions such as the Agricultural College, the Engineering College, Women's University and a number of philanthrophical institutions quite peculiar to Poona. The capital of the Maharastra Empire has an educational atmosphere which hardly any other city in India can boast of. There are the ruins of an ancient empire to assist the imagination, to conjure up the unique position of Poona is not mean-producing warriors like Shivaji and Tanaji, administrators like Fadnavis and Ranade, statesmen and scholars like Tilak and social reformers like Agarkar and Karve. The Fergusson College under the able administration of Principal Paranjpye has done not a little to diffuse the atmosphere of learning and scholarship in Poona in particular and Maharastra in general. The simple and unassuming habits of the College professors are symbolic of educational fervour with which they pursue their noble calling. All these things combined have raised Poona into political and social eminence unsurpassed by any other city in India. And to be just to Principal Paranjpye his share in building up the unique position of Poona is not mean.

Life of Sacrifice.

Lest the thoughtless detractors of Principal Paranjpye's abilities as a professor be driven to underrate his services to the country they should be reminded that when the bright prospects of Civil Service or Imperial Service advancement in the Educational Department were within the easy reach of Mr. Paranjpye he chose professorship in a private College on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 per mensem. For twenty-three years he toiled hard and without paying the least regard for reward in a College with the singlemindedness of purpose and rare devotion which has made the name of Principal Paranjpye a household word for love of learning and ungrudging sacrifice in the cause of *Sarwati*. It is open to everybody to criticise his opinions but to attribute motives to so high-minded a man is mean and thoughtless. Dr. Paranjpye as a politician may be indefensible but as an educationist and teacher he has made for himself a lasting name.

H.P.D.

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY ARTHUR MACDONALD, WASHINGTON.)

As science, in the last analysis is commonsense condensed, the practical political training of President Coolidge can be called scientific.

We have heard much about "mental tests" in the publis schools; these are doing much good though they may be somewhat overworked. Such tests are technical and in certain respects necessarily artificial. But there are *natural* mental tests, which depend upon actual accomplishments in life, as great deeds done, offices held, books written, reforms made and various other public acts. That is, in the common parlance of business, it is the delivery of the goods that is the real test of life in this world.

In a recent study of the United States Senate, I have shown that Senators with previous legislative experience have been the most successful in their legislative activity. If it requires special education to become a lawyer, physician or clergyman, surely a sound preparation for the Presidency of the United States is very essential. We do not want dark horses, inexperienced men and the great unknown to become Presidents of the United States, nor is it desirable to have geniuses or great brilliancy in the White House, making experiments at the expense of the people. For instance, when a President has had no previous legislative experience, he is liable to be anti-Congressional showing too much executive aggressiveness upon the legislative branch of the Government, if not, with a Presidential chip upon the shoulder. Some persons may enjoy such a public scrap, but it is usually not conducive to good Government, and worst of all the people have to suffer for it.

PRELIMINARY EDUCATIONAL TRAINING OF COOLIDGE.

If some University should establish a course of study to prepare young persons for the Presidency of the United States, no method of training could approach that of Calvin Coolidge, born July 4, 1872. When a boy he worked hard and was very industrious on the farm. He was brought up in religious doctrines of rigid type; attended the public schools at Plymouth, Vermont, then was a pupil at Black River and St. Johnsbury Academies. He graduated at Amherst (1895) where he took several honours including first prize (open to all colleges) by an essay entitled "Principles of the Revolutionary War." Then he removed to North Hampton, studied law, was admitted to the bar (1897) and began his practice.

SOME CHRACTERISTICS OF COOLIDGE.

The little things a man does are in many ways chips on the water which show the direction of the current. Thus when Governor of Massachusetts, he had two rooms in the Adams House, Boston, and one-half of a double wooden house in North Hampton, where he voted and his family generally lived. As Governor, his salary was $10,000, his house rental was $32.00 a month. He lived within his income and shows that the right kind of man can rise to the highest positions in his State and to the greatest places in the United States, not only without wealth but in fact a poor man.

When in Massachusetts few opposed him; his strength came to him, he did not go to it. He was never known to make the usual moves towards political preferment, seeming indifferent to his political fortunes. His great success is due mainly to his personality which appeals to one not for what it appears to be, but for what it is actually. He does not play a part, he is himself the part. He talks little and only when he has something to say, but always listens respectfully whenever there is anything worth hearing or not. In fact he is called "an eloquent listener." His nod is better than praises from another, and even this is unnecessary as he is known to be thoroughly democratic. He has never been opposed personally, having no enemies in the usual sense; few men have fewer critics; he is quick to stand by the weak when right. His speeches are noted for their epigrammatic brevity; his life has taught him to understand all sorts of men; he has been of them; he was more of an asset to public service than public service is an asset to him.

When Coolidge was Chairman of the Committee on Railroads in his State Legislature, an anti-Corporation lawyer after finishing his argument asked if he could retire. Coolidge replied, "Yes, unless you are willing to remain to protect the Committee from these railroad lawyers present."

COMMON-SENSE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF COOLIDGE.

Coolidge is regarded by those who know him as a man who acts promptly and vigorously. He has said that individual initiative is a firmer reliance than bureaucratic supervision; we do not need more Government, but more culture. Coolidge is little affected by the pomp of power. His idea of life is duty; the honours as well as failures that follow him, are to him of incidental nature, so that success elates and failure depresses but little, especially when after patient inquiry he has done the best he can.

Aside from his quite New England serenity, his strong faith in the directing power of Divine Providence gives him calmness in every crisis, showing his deep religious nature. He is not a farmer, but as a vacation rest often takes a hand in the fields. Coolidge, his father, grandfather and great grandfather were born on the same farm.

A man as taciturn and cautious by nature as Coolidge is very liable to be misjudged as being without deep feeling and having no independent opinion. Quite the contrary he has strong feeling and decided, definite and idnependent opinions, but he is loyal to the position and its prerogatives in which he is at the time; he has also the highest respect for delegated authority. For nothing could cause him to criticise the Administration; he might praise it if it pleased him, but if lukewarm or opposed nothing would come from him. His seeming sternness comes from a hardihood Vermont farm training in his early life, and infusion of Calvinistic doctrines, some of which are confirmed by science to-day. His early life was genuine and without frivolity. But doubtless his whole ancestral antecedents were of this character, so that his heredity was adapted to and developed by his environment. Cautiousness, deliberation, patience and conscientiousness are the characteristics of such ancestry and life. Hereditary and environmental antecedents of this kind lessens selfishness, gives contempt for artificiality and produce a strong sense of justice.

When following his first election as Lieutenant-Governor of his State the successful candidates were easily found at public places for congratulations. But Coolidge was sitting in his room at Adams House alone by a window opening into an air-shaft. He is naturally diffident and retiring. For when a little boy he did not like to meet strange people and shake hands with them. He was almost ten years of age before he realized he could not go on in that way; he had no such feeling, however, with old friends.

On becoming President of the State Senate he gave his well-known political creed, which is: Do the day's work, whether it be to protect the rights of the weak or help a Corporation to serve the people better; don't be a standpatter or a demagogue, though called either; be as revolutionary as science, and reactionary as the multiplication table; don't pull the strong down in order to build up the weak; make no hasty legislation, and let administration have time to catch up.

He has said that no one has a right to strike against the public safety at any place or at any time; but that he is in sympathy with labourers. He defended social insurance legislation, which was regarded as altogether too progressive by many of his friends. As there seemed to be a desire for much pay and little work, he answered, "Savages do not work", and he also said in effect, if material rewards be the only measure of success, there is no hope of a peaceful solution of our social questions.

Coolidge is for utility rather than adornment. His copy of the Bible has been much used, the passages most frequently referred to are the Sermon on the Mount, and the Twenty-third Psalm. His library consists of books on history, geography, constitutional questions, and the tariff. In general, the various works in his library confirm the impression of his taste and character. The books are solid and substantial. He is a student by nature.

President Harding was asked to deliver the address at the dedication of the Government Hospital for Coloured War Veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama, but could not accept. Coolidge was urged to take his place, but he would not until he found the President really wanted him to do it. When the programme for the occasion was submitted to him there was only one thing he objected to, which was that the Governor of Alabama was to meet him at the State border. "No", said Coolidge, and he insisted that he go first to the Governor's car and pay his respects to him.

When Coolidge was Governor, he was asked his opinion of the League of Nations. He said, in substance, that Massachusetts had no foreign relations, but if he should ever hold an office involving the subject, he would put his mind to it and try and arrive at the soundest conclusions in his capacity. He has the New England smile; he is direct and definite, but not brisk and cautious for the sake of being so.

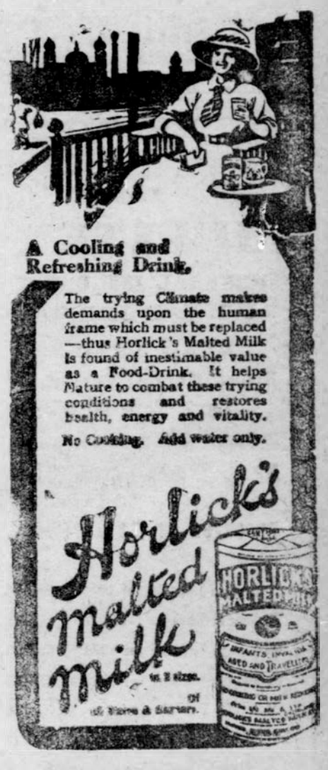
Coolidge was little known at first, but always trusted by those who knew him. His lack of active interest in Republican policies was due to his position as Vice-President, for he does not assume authority which he does not have, confining himself to the limits of his office; but on the other hand he will not fail to use authority which belongs to him. Reputation will have to be based on merit to have weight with him; such names as "Old Guard" will not control him, though conservative by nature and environment; he is opposed to radicalism but also to the idle rich; he believes in the dignity of labour. In short, he carries out his principles in the way he lives.

When on his vacation in Vermont during the illness of President Harding, he would walk to the store, where the only accessible telephone was, several times a day; though the farmers would have been very glad to send him messages as to President Harding's condition. But he said they have their living to make and I have nothing to do.

COOLIDGE AS PRESIDENT.

Calvin Coolidge took his oath of office at the hands of his father at the Vermont farm, his birth-place. This transition from one President to another was the quickest and easiest ever known, the main reason being that no one was worrying or doubtful as to the character and ability of the new President. No Vice-President was so well trained to be President as Coolidge. From the scientific point of view, we have at the White House the most thoroughly equipped President ever there, and in addition he has the right temperament—serene, quiet, judicial, patient; conscientious and never acting until he has learned *all* the pertinent facts. These are not mere laudatory statements of mine, but can be easily demonstrated from his past political life. During the short time he has been President, he has shown these same characteristics. He has made few or no mistakes, though he became President when conditions were as delicate as they were critical.

To be Continued.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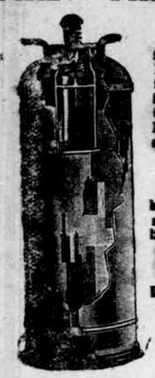

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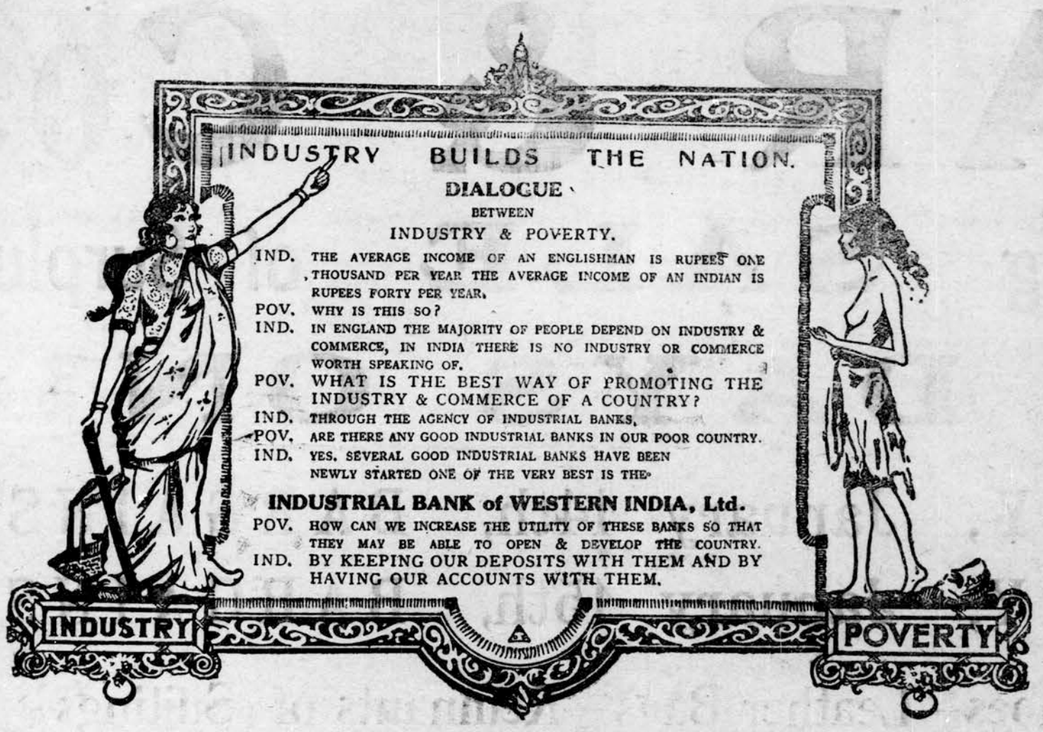
INDUSTRY BUILDS THE NATION.
DIALOGUE
BETWEEN
INDUSTRY & POVERTY.
IND. THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN ENGLISHMAN IS RUPEES ONE THOUSAND PER YEAR THE AVERAGE INCOME OF AN INDIAN IS RUPEES FORTY PER YEAR.
POV. WHY IS THIS SO?
IND. IN ENGLAND THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE DEPEND ON INDUSTRY & COMMERCE, IN INDIA THERE IS NO INDUSTRY OR COMMERCE WORTH SPEAKING OF.
POV. WHAT IS THE BEST WAY OF PROMOTING THE INDUSTRY & COMMERCE OF A COUNTRY?
IND. THROUGH THE AGENCY OF INDUSTRIAL BANKS.
POV. ARE THERE ANY GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS IN OUR POOR COUNTRY.
IND. YES. SEVERAL GOOD INDUSTRIAL BANKS HAVE BEEN NEWLY STARTED ONE OF THE VERY BEST IS THE
INDUSTRIAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA, Ltd.
POV. HOW CAN WE INCREASE THE UTILITY OF THESE BANKS SO THAT THEY MAY BE ABLE TO OPEN & DEVELOP THE COUNTRY.
IND. BY KEEPING OUR DEPOSITS WITH THEM AND BY HAVING OUR ACCOUNTS WITH THEM.
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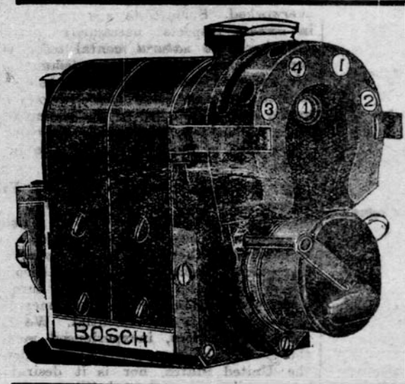

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